

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 285.—Vol. XI.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

[PRICE 6D.]

MESSRS. ADAM MURRAY AND SONS, Parliament-street, will RECIPE TENDERS until the 5th of February (the highest above the reserved prices, which may be had at their office, to be accepted) for LICENSES for PARKIN'S PATENT WOOD RAILWAY WHEELS, for each railway having a terminus in London, Bristol, and Birmingham, and the Llanelli and Taff Vale.

Near to Northampton.—The Kingshorpe Lodge Estate of 104 acres of superior land, possessing the advantages of lime and building stone, sand, mineral water, and a certain prospect of coal, to an incalculable extent, producing a considerable rental, which will speedily be quadrupled.

MR. GEORGE ROBINS has received positive instructions to submit for pre-emptory sale, at the Auction Mart, London, on Thursday, February 18, at Twelve, the important and singularly valuable freehold property known as the Kingshorpe Lodge Estate, situated about one mile from the town of Northampton, and within five miles of the railway station at Blisworth. The extraordinary advantages to be enumerated appertaining to this estate are such as to induce Mr. Robins to enlist the attention of the speculating capitalist to the following statement:—There is a capital brick-built farm residence, most delightfully situated, commanding extensive and picturesque views, all suitable buildings, with 104 acres of rich pasture and arable land, in a high state of cultivation, possessing considerable frontage to the high road from Northampton to Market Harborough, and offering innumerable sites for the erection of villa residences, so much needed by the opulent inhabitants of Northampton, and for the success of this speculation the mineral water lately discovered would appear in the shape of a "godsend." The lime, building, and paving-stone QUARRIES are of great extent, now in full work, with stone yards, shed, and steam-engine, working seven saws, erected by the tenant. From these quarries the stone has been supplied for St. Andrew's Church, now erecting in the town, and also for ornamental chimneys, pieces. The land and quarries are let to Mr. William Donkey, a responsible tenant, at upwards of 500*l.* a year. Also may be added the valuable BEDS of SAND, used in the manufacture of glass, and which has been found to produce a glass superior in quality and brilliancy to the celebrated "Lynn Sand." There has also been discovered a fine saline water, which has been analysed, and is highly recommended in cases of chronic diseases, and which it is presumed would materially enhance the value of a building operation; and, lastly, the important advantages to be derived from the MINERALS of the estate, which are incessantly proved to abound under a greater portion of the land. The Northampton Union Coal and Mining Company have taken a lease of the minerals under only fifty acres of the estate (the remaining portion is open to the speculator to embark his capital with every certainty of success), and have expended a sum, approaching 25,000*l.* in boring and sinking shafts and preparing works, by erecting two powerful steam-engines, with dwelling-houses, workshop, and stables. It is calculated, when their operations shall have progressed, at least 150 tons of coal per diem may with ease be raised; and as a heavy royalty is payable by the company, from this source alone a princely income may be contemplated with the greatest certainty.

The estate may be viewed by applying to Mr. George Pell, of Buttrock's Booth, and full particulars, with a plan, had of him; also of Mr. Cooke, solicitor, Northampton; of Messrs. Bedford and Spencer, solicitors; and at the office of the *Herald*, Birmingham; of Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, solicitors, King's Bench-walk, Temple; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. George Robins's offices, Covent garden.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that extensive coal field, known as the HAZLERIGG COAL MINES, together with the long-established, and valuable current-going colliery, called FAWDON COLLIERY, situated about three miles north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with all the fixed and moveable stock thereon.

The coal, which is the High Main, or Wall's End seam, is of excellent quality for domestic purposes, and has been well known in the London and coast markets for the last twenty-six years as "Newmarket's Wall's End." A new winning was completed between one and two years ago, and a pumping-engine erected thereon, considerably more than competent to the fullest requirements of the colliery, and no outlay will be needed in the winning of new portions of coal to this colliery for a long period of years. The great extent of the Hazlerigg coal-field, comprising about 4000 acres, affords the opportunity of establishing other valuable collieries.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. James Easton, the colliery viewer; to Mr. Thomas Forster, Haswell colliery; to John Wilkinson, Esq., solicitor, Hull; to Messrs. Bell, Brickell, and Bell, solicitors, Bow Church-yard, London; or to Messrs. Carr and Johning, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Newcastle, November, 1840.

COAL AND IRONSTONE ON THE COAST OF EAST LOTHIAN, SCOTLAND.

TO BE LET, for Nineteen Years, with immediate entry, the COAL and IRONSTONE of the BARON of SETON, situated in the parish of Tranent, ten miles east of Edinburgh, and five from Haddington. Two seams, of about thirty-three inches each, have been partially worked, and found to lie in a regular manner; besides these, there are other seams of greater thickness. The quality is first-rate. The situation commands an extensive country sale; and if the coal is worked to such an extent beyond the land sale as to make it an object, the proprietor would be ready to improve the harbour of Port Seton upon the property.—The ironstone is found in balls in the roof of the coal; it contains 28 per cent. of metal, and is readily purchased by the Carron Company and others. For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Todd and Hill, W.S., George street, Edinburgh; or Mr. James Burnett, Aberlady, by Haddington. Edinburgh, Jan. 11.

VALUABLE COAL MINE IN CHORLEY.

TO BE LET, a CONSIDERABLE EXTENT OF THE ARLEY COAL, about five feet in thickness, and of excellent quality, situated within a mile of the town of Chorley, and a few hundred yards from the Bolton and Preston Railway, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. A pit, ten feet in diameter, is sunk to the mine, and a company are at present working the same mine, or the deep.—Also, TO BE SOLD, a 14-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, with boiler, nearly new, and pillars, &c., complete, winding to pump gear, two head-gears, with pulleys, ground spears, round and flat ropes, double-powered crab, and a large quantity of tools, &c.—The whole standing within a mile and a half of the coal, advertised as above.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Lord and Ackery, solicitors, Wigan; or to Mr. John Dunnington, of Worthington, near Wigan.

BARNTON SALT WORKS.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the premises at Barn-ton, near Northwich, known as the BARNTON SALT WORKS. The office (which has a small house, outhouses, and garden attached to it) is only separated from the Trent and Mersey Canal by the turnpike road leading from Northwich to Runcorn, while the two spacious warehouses are situated on the River Weaver. The premises are, therefore, singularly well adapted for manufacturing or ship-building purposes; the extent of ground is about a Cheshire acre, and two acres and a half of grass land may be occupied in addition. A STEAM-ENGINE, about sixteen horse power, may be had at a valuation.—Apply to Mr. Robinson, Barn-ton; Mr. Beaumont, solicitor, Warrington; or to Mr. Joseph Dean, Ashton-in-Makerfield.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE.
FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness, and the testimonials the proprietors have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, RICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Open to the public every day (except Sundays) from Nine in the morning until Six p.m.—Admission One Shilling. The entrance is on the Surrey side of the river, close to Rotherhithe Church. The Tunnel is eleven hundred and forty feet in length, brilliantly lighted with gas, and visitors are allowed to pass under the entire breadth of the river, and to approach the Shield, which is advanced to within limits of the wharf at Wapping.

By order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company. Company's Office, Walbrook buildings, Walbrook, February, 1841.
N.B.—Conveyances to Rotherhithe, by omnibus, from Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Fleet street, and Gracechurch street; and by steam boats, from Chelsea, Vauxhall, Lambeth, Hungerford, Greenwich, the Old Swan Pier, and London Bridge, to the Tunnel Pier at Wapping.

THE INVENTORS' ADVOCATE, AND JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY. A WEEKLY BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY OF SCIENCE, INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, AND ARTS, in the most useful and comprehensive work of the kind published. It contains the scientific intelligence of the week; correct information on railways and steam navigation; list of patents granted and expired; specifications and descriptions of new inventions; reports of scientific meetings; and original papers on manufactures and the arts; with a variety of information interesting to inventors and patentees. It is not only a journal of interest for the day, but forms a standard work of reference, valuable to persons engaged in scientific, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits. Vols. I and II, bound in cloth, are already published, and the III Vol. is now in course of publication. The *Inventors' Advocate*, price Fivepence, postage free, is published weekly, by the proprietors, at the patent office, No. 170, Strand, London.

NOTICE.—R. B. WATSON and CO., of LEEDS, beg to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have OPENED a BRANCH HOUSE in HULL, for the SALE and PURCHASE of all descriptions, under the firm of R. B. WATSON and BELL.—R. B. W. has known Hull for thirty years, and Leeds for twenty-five—having lived in the former place twenty years, and in the latter ten.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a HIGH PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 30-horse power, or thereabouts—one working expensively would be preferred. Address (post paid), stating particulars, "H. B." 9, Great Knight Rider-street, St. Paul's.

TO COLLIERY BAILIFFS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a competent person, from thirty to thirty-five years of age, to TAKE CHARGE of the UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT of a COLLIERY; he must be thoroughly conversant with dialling and ventilation, on the most approved modes; none but persons of the strictest integrity and industry need apply. Application to be made to Mr. Woodhouse, mineral agent, Overseal, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

TO FLAX SPINNERS, CAPITALISTS, &c.—A party, possessed of suitable premises, buildings, and power, and with a capital of about £2000 devoted to this object, is desirous of obtaining a suitable PARTNER or PARTNERS, with adequate capital, and conversant in flax spinning, to commence this manufacture in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The situation chosen is possessed of peculiar advantages in point of carriage, locality, power, and supply of flax.—Communications are requested to be addressed, without delay, to Edward O'Brien, Esq., 48, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Any person desirous of CONTRACTING TO EXECUTE the WORKS necessary to COMPLETE the SHIP DOCK at NEW FORT, in the county of Monmouth, may inspect the plans and specifications thereof, at the Engineer's office, at the Dock, and may deliver SEALED TENDERS (indorsed outside, "Tenders for Dock Works") at my office, at the said Dock, on or before Tuesday, the 11th day of February next.—The committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender. JEREMIAH CAIRNS, Sec. Newport, January 29.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR ENGINE STATION.—The directors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of an ENGINE STATION, and that the drawings and specification, together with the bills of the quantities, may be seen on application at the company's offices (engineer's department), High-street, Shoreditch, on and after the 19th instant; the tenders to be delivered in, signed and sealed, before One o'clock on the following Tuesday, the 25th instant, addressed to "The Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway," and endorsed "Tenders for Engine Station." The parties tendering, or their representatives, must be in attendance at the above-named hour, precisely, and the successful offer must be prepared with the names and addresses of two sureties for the fulfilment of their contract. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

By order of the board, A. BULKLEY, Secretary. Offices, High-street, Shoreditch, Feb. 2.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, at Twelve for One o'clock. The Int. has fallen on the following gentlemen to retire from the direction, namely:—J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., and Thomas Corney, Esq., and James Cuffiffe, Esq., of whom J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., and Thomas Corney, Esq., offer themselves for re-election, and Andrew Bonar, Esq., will be proposed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of James Cuffiffe, Esq.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will CLOSE on Monday, the 1st, and re-open on Monday, the 24th of February next. By order of the board, J. Y. AKERMAN, Sec. Office, London Terminus, Jan. 26.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the office of the company, at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock precisely.—And notice is also hereby given, that the BOOKS of the said company, for the TRANSFER of SHARES, will be CLOSED on Monday, the 15th February, and remain closed until Saturday, the 20th February, both days inclusive. By order of the board, ALFRED MORGAN, Sec. Nine Elms, Vauxhall, Jan. 22.

WEST WHEAT JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a further CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share has been made, in conformity with the deed of settlement, payable on or before the 1st March next, into the London and Westminster Bank, to the credit of the association, with the Western District Banking Company, Truro; or into the bank of the said company, at Truro. By order of the board, ROWLAND NICHOLSON, Sec. 2, Threadneedle-street, Jan. 25.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on the capital stock of the company, for the half year ending the 31st of December, 1840, will be paid to the proprietors, either at the parent establishment, No. 71, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after Friday, the 15th day of January, 1841. By order of the board, R. P. NICHOLS, Sec. 71, Lombard-street, Feb. 4.

NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—EVERY INFORMATION relative to this undertaking may be OBTAINED by application at the office, No. 47, Lombard-street, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock daily.

SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY. Capital of £100,000, in shares of £100 each.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P.
John Dillwyn, Esq.
Michael Williams, Esq., High Sheriff
The Mayor of Swansea
Colonel Cameron
Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, Esq.
Christopher James, Esq.
Joseph Martin, Esq.
Richard Ashurst, Esq.
Michael Williams, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.

This company is formed, pursuant to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Swansea, for the purposes of establishing a railway communication between Swansea and Loughor, and a dock on the Burrows at Swansea, with the view of rendering available the extensive and valuable coal district lying between these places and adjacent to the proposed line of railway, with which valuable branches from the main line are proposed; and of affording efficient and advantageous accommodation to the trade of the port of Swansea, together with the means of floating vessels not adapted for taking the ground, by the co-adjunction of a floating dock, on the property of the corporation on the Burrows, capable of affording eighteen ship-lifts, each having ninety feet of frontage, with a depth of water sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest class.

The want of a jet supply of bituminous coal for household consumption, for the use of the manufacturing on the river, is important to the property of the town, and for export, has long been felt in the town and neighbourhood of Swansea; and it has been constant matter of surprise and regret, that the important mineral district in question, which has been long known to contain immense quantities of coal of the most bituminous quality, and which is quite unopened, should have remained so long inaccessible; it is, therefore, confidently believed that this project will meet with the warmest and cordial support of all parties interested in the property of Swansea, and that it will be found a lucrative and safe investment of capital, and justify the anticipations which have been formed with regard to it.

Few undertakings have resulted so profitably as those which have been established in this country for rendering accessible rich mineral districts, in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to the Swansea and North Canal, which undertakings now pay from 15 to 20 per cent. on the original outlay, and it is believed that the district which it is now proposed to open possesses unusual advantages.

It is not proposed in this prospectus to enter into any speculative detail of the probable returns on the required outlay, the circumstances which have been carefully studied to in the preceding observations encourage the belief that it will be ample, whilst there are good grounds for anticipating considerable revenue from the junction which may be formed with the Llanelli Railway, opening a direct communication with the town and port of Llanelli, and the rich mineral districts situated between that place and the Avon Valley, and from other sources, but which cannot be specifically computed.

The shares will be required to be paid up in calls of 10*l.* each, of which two months' notice will be given; but no call will be made until the Act is passed. It is, however, necessary, in order to comply with the standing orders of the House of Parliament, that 1*l.* per cent. on the shares of each subscriber shall be paid up at the time of subscribing, which would be returned to subscribers in case the Bill were not passed, after deducting the expenses incurred.

Share lists are open for subscription at the Glamorgan Banking Company, Swansea and North; Messrs. Walters, Voss, & Co., Swansea; and at Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., bankers, and Messrs. Rowland and Young, solicitors, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, respectively, to whom, at the time of subscribing, the Parliamentary deposit of 10 per cent. must be paid, and in due time afterwards be remitted by the bank to the directors for their signatures to the Parliamentary certificate.

ECONOMY IN FUEL, WITHOUT SMOKE, effected on the Chemical Principles, by the PATENT IMPROVED FURNACE of CHARLES WYE WILLIAMS, Esq.—BROCKLEHURST, DICKS, and NELSON, being authorised by the patentee, beg to acquaint manufacturers and owners of steam-engines generally, that they are now prepared to construct furnaces, warranted to economise both heat and fuel, and to prevent smoke, by effecting a perfectly chemical combustion of the fuel.

This simple and effectual plan, which produces a great saving both to boilers and furnaces, and requires less attention from the fireman than usual, has received the unqualified approbation of the highest professional authorities and experienced engineers. It is applicable to marine, locomotive, and land engines, and furnaces of every description, already erected, may be altered without difficulty at a moderate expense. Professor Brande, writing to the inventor, says—"You convert what is commonly called smoke into fuel at the time when, and the place where, this combustion can be most effectively brought about." The patent furnace may be seen, and every information afforded on application to Brocklehurst, Dicks, and Nelson, millwrights, engineers, and ironfounders, 12, Old-street, or Stua Foundry, Vulcan-street.

HEIMANN'S NEWEST PATENT METALLIC WIRE ROPE having been employed for several years in numerous mines on the Continent, from their great STRENGTH, combined with DURABILITY and FLEXIBILITY, and COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS, been found to possess considerable advantages over hempen ropes, as well as chains for all mining purposes. They are also particularly adapted for STANDING RIGGING of ships, and for all purposes where great strength and durability are required, as from the peculiar mode of their manufacture, they are completely protected against CORROSION. A manufacture of these ropes is now being established near London, by Messrs. HEIMANN and KUPER, by whom all orders will be promptly attended to. Any further information may be obtained, by applying to Mr. William Kuper, No. 56, Great Tower-street, where also specimens of the ropes may be seen.

ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.—WILLIAM FOX and CO. having obtained the exclusive license for MANUFACTURING the above ROPE, beg to inform the public that SPECIMENS may be seen at their office, No. 76, Old Broad-street, London, where every information may be obtained, and also at the following places:—

Fox, Hawkins, and Hickling, wire drawers, Birmingham.
Robertson and Co., 12, Goree Place, Liverpool.
Matthias Dunn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Joseph Bethune, Plymouth.
John Thompson and Co., Wigan.
Thomas Moseley and Sons, Dublin.
Coates and Young, Belfast.
James Kibble and Co., Glasgow.
James Gunn, Leith.

The rope is now at work in various mines in different parts of the Kingdom, and also on the Blackwall Railway, where it answers every expectation. It has been used in shipping five years.

THE MINERS' COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1691, under the style and title of THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, Capital £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.)

Governors.—Abel Lewis (Treasurer), Esq.
Deputy-Governors.—C. P. Deaux, Esq.
ASSISTANTS.
Starting Benson, Esq.
William Dobree, Esq.
Hymen Elias, Esq.
John Gurnea, Esq.
Thomas Hanksy, jun., Esq.
Treveman James, Esq.
H. M. Kershead, Esq.
James Parkinson, Esq.
W. R. Vigers, Esq.
Louis Vigers, Esq.
G. R. Walters, Esq.
John Watson, Esq.

The gentlemen against whose names an attestation is affixed, propose to retire at the annual meeting on the 24th day of March, when all vacancies in the court of assistants will be filled up.

LONDON.—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.
SOUTH WALES.—The Glamorgan Banking Company.
CORNWALL.—Messrs. Batten, Carno, and Carno, Penzance; Messrs. Vivian, Glyn, Kendall, and Co., Helston.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Crowder and Maynard.

The present extended design of this company is to afford facilities to the mining interests generally, but more especially to those of Cornwall, by co-operating with the miners in the smelting of their ores and sale of their metals, thus securing to them the means of having their ores smelted upon ascertained and reasonable terms, and the metal manufactured on their own account, and afterwards sold at a fixed charge for commission and guarantee.

The proposed increase to the capital of the company, will enable it to effect great advantages to the mining interest, by making such advances to the miners, on receipt of the ore, as its known value will reasonably warrant, and relieve the miner from the necessity of precipitating sales, while, at the same time, the active capital of the company will be profitably employed.

The necessity for a change in the existing system, under which the miner has no alternative but the sale of his ore to the smelters, has long been felt. By it the miner has not had the chance of participating in the profit derivable from the manufacture of the metal from the ore, and has not been a free agent in the disposal of his property, having practically been obliged to part with his ore, even at a depreciated price, while the smelter was enabled to build his metal into a favourable change of market should occur.

It may be mentioned that the change of system now proposed to be adopted has been successfully acted upon as regards tin, and that many of the leading producers of copper ore have made arrangements for connecting themselves with this company, both as shareholders and as consignors of their minerals.

In order to carry out these principles with certainty to a beneficial result, it was necessary to provide such establishments for smelting, as would ensure to the company the means of accomplishing to the full extent, the operations which they have in contemplation, and arrangements of a very satisfactory nature are now for the most part matured.

These advantages have been secured on very favourable terms, embracing, among other valuable acquisitions, an inexhaustible supply of coal, the exportation of which beyond what may be required for smelting purposes, will of itself become a source of great profit to the company.

An extended capital, will of necessity be required, and for some time past the most anxious attention of the promoters of the undertaking has been directed to the consideration of a mode of raising this capital by subscription, in such a manner as to limit the responsibility of the shareholders to the amount of capital subscribed, the absence of such a protection being all but fatal to the success of any great undertaking partaking of a trading character.

This important object has now been most fully attained. The Charter granted in 1691 to "The Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England," has especially in view the encouragement of the mining and smelting interests of this country. By the purchase of a large majority of the shares in this corporation, the parties have secured the means of fully carrying out all the purposes thus contemplated. By this Charter, the most ample powers are conferred upon the corporation to hold mineral property of any description, as well as to smelt the produce, and prepare the metal for sale; and in addition to the complete exemption from individual responsibility, it empowers, amongst other extensive privileges, the right to raise by subscription, either amongst the present or additional shareholders, any amount of capital that can be advantageously employed.

The principle adopted in the arrangement with the retiring shareholders has been to set a fair value upon the actual property and assets of the corporation, and by dividing that amount by the number of existing shares to fix the value of each share. By this process the price of each share was settled at 4*l.* 10*s.*, which was accordingly paid to the retiring shareholders. That sum, therefore, is now considered to be paid up upon all the existing shares.

In addition to the present 7000 shares thus appropriated, it is proposed to create 3000 additional shares (making in all 10,000), the subscribers for which will be required to pay 4*l.* 10*s.* per share, thus placing the new and old shareholders upon the same footing. It is calculated that, to carry into effect all the objects of the company, an actual capital will be required of £100,000, being 10*l.* per cent. upon the nominal capital, and calls will, therefore, be necessary to the amount of 4*l.* 10*s.* per share beyond the sum now to be paid. These calls, which will not exceed 4*l.* 10*s.* per share each, will be made at intervals of not less than two months, and timely notice will be given of them.

The affairs of the company will be conducted under the superintendence of the governor, deputy-governor, and court of assistants, which, by the arrangements now made, will consist of merchants, miners, and writers, and a sub-committee will be appointed to represent the company in Cornwall.

The following may be considered to be a fair estimate of the annual income of the company, as (including the interest) arising from the sale of tin and copper:—

General Commission business in London	2,500
Profits on coal smelted at the works, and shipped from Cornwall	25,000
Profits arising from the works at Cornwall and Swansea, including every thing except the coal trade, as before stated, founded on the result of many years practical working	15,000
Preparation of profits arising from Port Talbot	5,000
Total	47,500

Thus showing a net profit of £47,500 per annum on the paid-up capital of £100,000, exclusive of interest to be received by the company on the active capital employed.

Applications for shares addressed to the court of assistants, to be sent to Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Messrs. Thomas Jones, or to the secretary of the company, at their premises, No. 17, Upper Thames-street.

SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

(From the "Inventors' Advocate.")

Levis Leconte, Leicester-square, gentleman, method of constructing fire-proof buildings, Jan. 9.—Claim first.—Mode of constructing walls of buildings by frames of iron, filled with concrete.

The basement of the building is constructed in the usual manner, on which the fire-proof walls are raised. These consist of frames of cast-iron, or cast-iron and wrought-iron plates combined. The corners are secured by means of pin fittings into each frame. For the doors, windows, and other apertures separate frames are to be cast. The required height of the building is obtained by placing one series of frames on another—moulded lead being introduced between the joints in the ordinary way with iron work. The concrete consists of gravel and lime, and is poured in so as to fill up all the spaces in the frames, by which means the whole will be rendered firm and solid.

Claim second.—Mode of constructing beams of bent plates of iron. These are made of plate iron, bent into an oval form, and strengthened by a bar of wood or iron passing through them, the upper edges being turned over to increase their strength.

Claim third.—Mode of constructing ceilings and plaster surfaces of wire-work, instead of laths.

There are iron rods fixed in the spaces between the beams, to which the wire fabric is fastened, and the whole plastered over in the ordinary manner.

Joshua Taylor Hoole, of East Greenwich, engineer, for certain improvements in steam-engines, Jan. 9.—Claim first.—The general combination and arrangement of the separate parts represented.

Claim second.—The use of a bar, by which no framing is required, nor any other support than that derived from the shaft.

These improvements apply to rotary engines; one modification of which is as follows.—The engine consists of an elliptical chamber, to the inside of which two cones are placed opposite to each other, and fixed by pins to the casing. There are eight pistons, which are kept in contact with the inner surface of the chamber by passing over the same. A drum, having a series of grooves formed in it is keyed to the main shaft. Through these grooves the pistons work above and below this chamber are steam and exhaust passages, regulated by suitable valves. The steam is introduced at the upper part of the chamber, and causes the pistons to move round towards the exhaust passage at the bottom, where it escapes. For reversing the motion of the engine, the rods of the upper and lower valves are connected, one to each end of a lever, the fulcrum of which is in a line with the centre of the engine; this lever is moved by a handle, which, on being moved backwards and forwards, will open or shut the valve required, and by which arrangement the most perfect control of the engine is obtained. When this invention is applied to a locomotive or marine engine, a bar is fixed in the chamber, to prevent its turning, and in locomotives is held by being fitted in a socket, or in any part of the framing at the end.

Claim third.—The application of the boiler, where great lightness and compactness are desirable.

These are constructed of a long tube coiled in the form of a cage, inside which the fire is placed. Water is pumped into one end, and the reverse end is attached to the engine, so that the water is exposed to the action of the fire throughout its entire length.

Claim fourth.—The use of lime in the manner and for the purposes set forth. The water used in this invention has lime added to it until it is very slightly alkaline. The inventor observes that by precipitating the free carbonic acid and the carbonate of lime, contained in ordinary water, that incrustation and priming are in a great degree prevented.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DISPUTED RIGHT TO MINERAL DEPOSIT.

In our last we inserted a short report of the Lord Chancellor's judgment in this case, which, it appears, was somewhat imperfect. Being the first claim of the kind that has been made by a proprietor of soil over which passes a stream of mineral water, it is very desirable that an authentic notice should appear in our columns, we therefore, now give a corrected and more detailed statement, taken from the shorthand writer's notes, with which we have been favoured by a correspondent.)

COURT OF CHANCERY—JAN. 25.

THOMAS JONES.—This is a suit in Chancery, in which Miss Jane Thomas, Coedheilen, is plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph Jones, of Carnarvon, defendant. It relates to certain pools, called Cerrigyllidid Pool, Llaethdy Pool, Lower Pool, and Mill Pool, which are reservoirs of water, in the occupation of defendant and his partners; and they are used for the purpose of working the Mellin Adda Mills, near Amblech, in the county of Anglesey. The real object of the plaintiff is to establish a claim to their soil and water, which contain a mineral substance (yellow ochre), having its origin in the "Parys Mountain Copper Mines," but brought in the streams issuing from the mine, and lodged in these pools. The plaintiff, at the hearing which took place before the Lord Chancellor in November last, renounced all claim to Cerrigyllidid Pool, it being proved to belong to the Marquis of Anglesey, and to be under his control.

The Lord Chancellor—I have examined into the pleadings and evidence in this case, and it appears to me that the whole of the bill which complains of the defendant's having taken away any of the mineral deposit from any part of the bed of the stream, except within Llaethdy Pool, or which makes claim to the Lower Pool, or which complains of injury from the manner in which the defendant has managed the waters higher up the stream than Llaethdy Pool, has wholly failed; but, with respect to Llaethdy Pool, there is some difficulty. The plaintiff is owner of the inheritance of the farm; the defendant is occupier of part of it under those who are entitled to such part under a subsisting lease, which reserved to the lessor all minerals which may arise or be discovered in or upon or under the surface of the said demised premises, with liberty to take the same. The defendant is also, with others, occupiers of the Mellin Adda Mills, which are lower down the stream, and which, whatever may be the title to the soil of the Llaethdy Pool, appear to have been fed by its waters, and for that purpose the occupiers of the mills have exercised control over those waters. The plaintiff, however, insists that the soil under the pool is part of the Llaethdy Pool Farm; and, if that were proved, it would follow that the defendant has taken from the land of which he is tenant, that which, by the lease, belongs to the landlady, and the injunction prayed in that respect would be a matter of course. But the defendant insists that part of that which is now called Llaethdy Pool, is an ancient pool, and belongs to the mills; but admits that the present pool extends far beyond the limits of the ancient pool. In 1831, 1832, and 1833, the defendant took a great deal of mineral deposit from the pool, but that the plaintiff herself states that was under an arrangement with her, which she did not determine till October, 1833, and, though part of what had been removed, and had been deposited on the lands, seems to have been subsequently removed, though the evidence on that subject is far from clear, yet that would not avail the plaintiff in any decree. The bill states it had been separated from the freethold under the agreement, and the object of the bill is not for an account of what was properly taken by agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, but of what the plaintiff alleges to have been improperly and illegally taken by him. In 1837 the defendant did take away considerable quantities of the mineral deposit from a part of the pool, but he alleges, but does not prove, from that part which constitutes the ancient pool, to which, as occupier of the mills, he claims title; and, on the other hand, the plaintiff has not proved the particular pool from which this mineral deposit was taken was beyond those limits of the ancient pool, and, though the defendant has given strong facts in evidence to show this ancient pool was part of the property of the mill, there is no evidence on which I can determine as to what part of the present pool constituted that ancient pool, and yet on that question between the parties it depends. The case is, no doubt, on the plaintiff; this case depends on her proving that the defendant has taken the mineral deposit from a place which is part of the farm. If, therefore, the plaintiff is desirous of having that question tried, I think it right to give her an opportunity of so doing. As she has proved a general title to the soil of Llaethdy Pool, and as the proof has become defective, by the strong evidence the defendant brought forward, to prove an adverse title to part of what the plaintiff claims as comprised within it, I had great doubt as to the best form in which this could be tried; I think the plaintiff has no case as to anything which occurred before Oct. 1833, with respect to any part of the deposit removed from the pool before that time, and the next alleged trespass in 1837. Whether what was then done was an invasion of the plaintiff's rights is the question, and that may be tried in either of two ways. 1st. An issue, whether any part of the mineral deposit which the defendant caused to be removed from the pool, called Llaethdy Pool, in 1837, was so removed from any part of such pool which was denoted by the lease of 19th November, 1779; or, 2nd, by retaining the bill, with liberty for the plaintiff to bring such action as she may be advised against the defendant, for causing mineral deposit to be removed from the part of Llaethdy Pool at any time subsequently to October, 1833. If the parties concur in preparing the issue, I shall not object to it; if they do not agree I shall adopt the former I have mentioned, in either case I shall dismiss the bill, with costs, except as to so much of it as comprises of the defendant having taken, or caused to be removed, the mineral deposit from the pool, called the Llaethdy Pool, subsequently to October, 1833.

Mr. ELLISON.—Mr. Wigram is not in Court, my lord, and I have not had an opportunity of consulting with him.

The Lord Chancellor.—You may mention it any day you please.

Mr. GIBBLESTONE.—Your lordship should be apprised that, while this matter was waiting for judgment, the plaintiff has, as it were, made an election for herself, for she has actually brought an action.—The Lord Chancellor.—Is that so?—Mr. ELLISON.—I believe it is, my lord; it is to try the right.—The Lord Chancellor.—Then there is no longer any ques-

tion; I retain the bill till that action is tried.—Mr. GIBBLESTONE.—Perhaps your lordship will have the goodness to allow the registrar to take down the terms of your order.—The Lord Chancellor.—That action may not, perhaps, be quite sufficient, the plaintiff will, of course, mould her action now according to the form I have prescribed.—Mr. ELLISON.—Yes, my lord.—Mr. GIBBLESTONE.—The action will be more extensive.—Mr. ELLISON.—The action will try the very issue your lordship has directed as to the deposit being removed.—The Lord Chancellor.—If not the plaintiff will have to elect whether she will go on with her action.—Mr. GIBBLESTONE.—Your lordship will allow the registrar to take a note of the terms of your order.—The Lord Chancellor.—Yes.

METROPOLITAN WOOD PAVEMENT COMPANY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—FEB. 1.

MACHAMARA v. CAMAC.—Mr. WAKEFIELD, with whom was Mr. MANTINDALE, moved for an injunction to restrain the company from infringing a patent which the plaintiff took out in 1837, for a mode of pavement. The company are working a pavement which Mr. Hodgson, a solicitor, took out in 1839, for a form of wood pavement invented by the Count de Lisle, and which the Court described as a "stereotomy of the cube." The process consists, in effect, in dovelling or putting together two oblique cubes in opposite directions, by which means the pavement is, in fact, a sort of arching. The plaintiff now contended that the two connected pieces in the Count's pavement was an imitation of the single piece which he had previously described.

His Honour, without hearing the defendants, refused the injunction. Any one who had seen a *chassis de bois* could form a correct idea of the thing. It was impossible for the plaintiff to produce a succession of pieces of precisely the same form, an objection which did not apply to the defendant's process. The plaintiff had allowed the defendants to go on so long using their patent openly, without attempting to interfere with them, or bringing an action to establish his right at law, that the injunction must be refused.

CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FEB. 1.

BRYTHAM v. COOK AND OTHERS.—This was an action for the bill of costs incurred by the defendants as directors of the City Railway Company. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. There had been a rule for a new trial moved for on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, and also on the grounds of certain technical objections. The rule was refused on the latter, but the Court took time to consider on the former.

Lord DENMAN now said that the court was of opinion that the rule for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being against the evidence, ought to be granted.—Rule accordingly.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—FEB. 2.

LAWSON v. COCHRANE.—Mr. Platt and Mr. Fish were counsel for the plaintiff, who brought this action to recover the sum of 50*l.*, being the price alleged to have been agreed on for the purchase of fifty shares in this company. The chief clerk of the company proved the case for the plaintiff, by stating that the defendant, who was already the owner of some shares, had called at the office and intimated his willingness to take some more if they could be got for 1*l.* each. Mr. Lawson's shares being then placed at the disposal of the witness, they were offered by him to the defendant, who accepted them, but requested that they might remain in his possession for a day or two. At the expiration of the time mentioned, however, the defendant refused to take the shares, as he alleged that he had since changed his mind. It further appeared that, though the company was ostensibly formed with a capital of 20,000*l.*, to be raised by 4000 shares of 5*l.* each, only 2500 had been issued, of which 2000 were allotted to the patentee for the secret, which was to supersede entirely the invention of Mr. Mackintosh.

Mr. HOGGINS addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, urging that the case was of a most suspicious character, and got up between the plaintiff and his friend, the clerk, to get rid of a responsibility in this company.

Lord DENMAN left it to the jury to say whether the witness was to be believed. There was certainly nothing in his evidence or manner which seemed to warrant any such imputation as that thrown out; but the credit of a witness was solely for the jury in all cases. If the jury believed the witness, they were bound to return a verdict in favour of the plaintiff.—The jury at once found for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l.*

AYLESBURY RAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FEB. 3.

THE COMPANY v. THOMPSON.—Lord DENMAN, at the rising of the Court, delivered judgment in plaintiff's case. Two points had been raised—first, that there was no evidence to show that the defendant was a proprietor at any time; and secondly, that at all events he was only liable for the last of the two calls for which the action had been brought. The evidence by which the defendant was shown to be a proprietor was the production of the transfer book, and the memorial was made on the 7th of April. The call had been made on the 6th of March, and payable on the 9th of April, and the question was, whether the plaintiff was liable to be sued for that call. The plaintiffs contended that the owner of the share at the time when the call became payable was bound to pay that call. The 98th section of the company's Act had not contemplated a transfer between the time of the call being made and the period at which it was payable. Looking at the different sections, the Court considered that the defendant was not liable for the call which had been made before his purchase was entered, therefore the rule would be absolute for retaining the damages by the amount of the first call and interest, and discharged it as to the residue.

AGRICULTURAL GRAZERS' BANKING COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JAN. 4.

KEELING v. HARVEY TUCKETT.—This was an action for use and occupation, and also for services alleged to have been performed by the plaintiff on behalf of the projected company, called the Agricultural Grazers' Banking Company. The defendant, Captain Tucket, appeared, had intended to become a member of the company, and as such authorised the bankers to issue shares, and was also present at a meeting at which a resolution was taken, authorising a Mr. Spencer to take premises for the use of the company. Under that resolution the premises in question were hired by Mr. Spencer, and the learned Lord Chief Baron advised the jury that under those circumstances the defendant was liable for the rent. The claim for the plaintiff's services stood on different grounds, and the learned judge was of opinion that it was not satisfactorily established.

The jury, under his lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff for 67*l.* 10*s.*, the amount of rent for a year and a quarter.

SOUTH TOWAN MINE.

STANNARS' COURT, CORNWALL—JAN. 23.

CARNE AND OTHERS v. KIFE.—Mr. SIMMONS having obtained, at the last sittings, a decree for payment, now moved, on affidavits of service and non-payment, for a rule nisi, for decree of sale.—Granted.

On Wednesday Mr. STOKES appeared to show cause against the rule granted by the Vice-Warden for order of sale of South Towan Mine. The decree for payment was dated the 10th of November, and the day of payment was the 11th of December, but the decree had not been served till the 24th of December. Mr. Stokess submitted that the decree could not be acted on without amendment.—Mr. SIMMONS replied, that the debt due on the 11th was, of course, equally due on the 24th, and that it was usual not to serve a decree of payment till after the day named.—The Vice-Warden observed, that when the Court named a day of payment, it was not as decreeing that a debt should be paid then, or never, but that it should not be paid till then; and, as since the decree had been served there had elapsed about an equal time to that allowed by the Court originally—viz., a calendar month—the service of the decree on the 24th of December would allow of a motion for decree of sale being made on the 24th of January. The rule was, therefore, made absolute. His Honour intimated that had the time since the service of the decree been less than the month, his decree would have been different, as there would then have been a limiting of the indulgence of the Court.

HARROWHARROW MINES.

JANUARY 25.

BENNETT v. MALACRY.—His Honour gave judgment in this case, which was reported at the last sittings. It was a creditor's petition, in which the plaintiff, George Bennett, and the defendant, Joseph Malacry, for several sums arising out of transactions with the defendant for the purchase of the mining materials of the Harrowharrow Mine, and also for his services as captain of the mine, and for sums paid to the labourers. The two sums claimed for machinery, sold by the plaintiff to defendant, about May, 1839, was 100*l.*, and at that time the plaintiff was appointed chief captain and agent of the mines, at a salary of 1*l.* 12*s.* per month, on which appointment he claimed as due 51*l.* 12*s.* The plaintiff further claimed 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for payment of the labourers' wages, which he had, at the request of Malacry, and on the faith of his promises of repayment, advanced to the men employed on the mine. His Honour went through the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, and showed that for all excepting the payment of the labourers' wages, the plaintiff had fully established his case against the defendant, who was the manager of the mines in question. With respect to the claim for labourers' wages, said by the plaintiff to have been paid by him, there was a letter, dated the 6th of March, 1840, from the defendant, acknowledging a debt of 200*l.* for mining machinery; and that letter, after authorising the plaintiff to take from any property on the mines to satisfy that debt, went on to say, "and also for the amount of 200*l.*, your (the plaintiff's) indebtedness of F. Atkinson's acceptance of my draft, provided the same shall not be duly paid

when due." This draft was not paid, and the evidence of some of the witnesses was decisive of the plaintiff having endorsed the bill for 250*l.*, drawn and accepted by Atkinson. It was, therefore, in consequence of that indorsement, discounted, and the money procured thereby was applied in payment of the mining labourers' wages. That money was the plaintiff's, for on the bill being dishonoured, he, as indorser, was obliged to take it up. His Honour thought, therefore, that the sum of 250*l.*, the amount of the bill as indorsed, was due to the plaintiff; but he saw no evidence respecting a further sum of 46*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, which he claimed in addition to this sum of 250*l.*, for advances for payment of wages, and he could not, therefore, allow such addition. The plaintiff might, if he could prove it before the Registrar, should there be a sale of the materials. There must be a decree, therefore, in the plaintiff's favour for 501*l.* 12*s.*, to be paid by the defendant on the 4th of March, 1841.

JANUARY 27.

MESSRS. v. PIPE.—Mr. HOCKIN and Mr. SIMMONS for the plaintiff; and Mr. STOKES for the defendant.—In this case, the petitioner, Matthew Messer, of Gwennap, mine agent, sought to recover 67*l.* 4*s.* from William Pipe, as manager and one of the adventurers in Wheal Buckets Mine, near Redruth, for wages alleged to have become due to the petitioner on a contract to employ him at Wheal Buckets, at a salary of eight guineas a-month.

Captain Sampson Trevelian proved that in 1836 he had engaged plaintiff in South Towan Mine, and that plaintiff continued to be employed there, first at eight guineas, and then at six guineas a-month, till March, 1840. On the 7th of that month, Mr. Pipe said to Messer, "I am going to put on Buckets, and, if you will serve me as captain, I will give you eight guineas a-month." Pipe desired Messer to give his month's notice to South Towan that day, adding, "I shall consider you my agent from this day." Messer gave notice, and left South Towan at the end of March. After that, Capt. Trevelian had seen Messer on Wheal Buckets about half a dozen times, looking after the materials as other agents, and had been once underground with Messer at Buckets to dial out the levels. About a week after the 7th of March, Pipe bought Wheal Buckets of the old adventurers, at a meeting at Truro.—[A letter was put in, written by Mr. Pipe, to Messer, giving directions to purchase a whim and other materials at North Hallborough sale, for Buckets Mine].—In cross-examination, Captain Trevelian admitted that he was an adventurer in Wheal Buckets. Messer had signed his name as adventurer in the cost book, at a meeting held in August, 1840. The sales had been set to work once; in November last witness had set a pitch to two tributaries there. The materials on the mine were worth about 150*l.* when Messer was engaged.

Mr. Daw (a shareholder in the old concern) was present at Messer's Hotel, Truro, in March, when the mine was sold to Pipe, for 350*l.*

For the defendant, Mr. STOKES, besides addressing himself to the case generally, took an objection that the plaintiffs, being co-adventurers, could not sue any one adventurer in the mine, in the manner he had done, for his wages for agency, but must petition for an account to be taken between the partners, because, for all that appeared to the contrary, the plaintiff may be indebted to the mine for costs.

Mr. HOCKIN urged that the partnership was but inchoate, in proof of which, Samuel Trevelian, who was present and took shares at the August meeting, when plaintiff and Trevelian also signed the book, stated that it was said no costs should be called for from any adventurers till the whole 300 shares were taken—there being about 100 then taken.

The VICE-WARDEN deferred judgment, in order to afford time to search the records of the court for cases applicable, on either side, to the objection raised by Mr. Stokes.

SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY AND DOCK.

A public meeting was held, pursuant to advertisement, in the Town Hall, Swansea, on Monday, the 25th ult., to take into consideration the proposition of applying to Parliament for an Act for making a railway from Swansea to join the Llanelly and Llandovery line at Loughor Bridge, and to construct a dock on the Burrows.

MATTHEW MOGGIBRIDGE, Esq. (Mayor), in the chair.

Mr. VIVIAN (one of the promoters) addressed the meeting at considerable length, entering into details to prove that the proposed measure was particularly desirable at the present time; the great inconvenience generally felt from the deficient supply of bituminous coal for the consumption of the copper works in the neighbourhood, and which also materially impeded the trade of the port—vessels were now quitting the port in ballast, in order to load bituminous coals at Newport, Port Talbot, and other places. It had been stated that the projectors were not earnest in their desire for the formation of a dock on the Burrows, but this, Mr. Vivian said, was perfectly groundless. The copper companies, looking to the supply of their smelting works, were more particularly interested in the branch leading to those works, but they were deeply interested in the shipping and general trade of the port, and they were naturally desirous that an additional and adequate supply of coals, of suitable quality, should be provided for exportation; and as they would probably be shareholders to some amount in the proposed railway, it could not but be advantageous to them that there should be as many outlets as possible for the coal which would be brought down by the railway. In fact, the railway and the dock would assist each other. There would not be proper encouragement afforded for opening collieries on the line of the railway, unless efficient means of shipping the produce were afforded, and as a terminus for the railway, the returns which the dock would yield, would, in great measure, depend on the extent of the traffic over the railway. Mr. Vivian then entered into a description of the works proposed to be executed. The plan for the railway, which had been deposited at the Parliamentary offices, was prepared by Mr. Struvé, on the basis of a plan formed some years since by the late Mr. H. H. Price, as part of a general line of railway for locomotives throughout South Wales. It had been formed on, perhaps, a more expensive scale than would be required for the conveyance of coals, but modifications might be adopted in the execution of the work, still adhering to the general outline. The length of the main line, from the proposed junction with the Llanelly and Llandovery Railway at Loughor, to a spot situated above the Pottery at Swansea, was about six and three-quarters miles. The branches included in the deposited plans were altogether about five miles in length—making the whole length of the road eleven and three-quarters miles.

Mr. C. JAMES asked whether powers were proposed to be taken in the Act to continue the branch from Myodd Llew to Pontardulais, as by this means a communication with the Amman Valley might be opened, the produce of which, or great part of it, he had no doubt, would come to Swansea?—Mr. VIVIAN replied, that a junction with the Llanelly road at that point was not included, as the time for preparing the plans and surveys had been very limited, and the main object of the present undertaking was more particularly to open the Loughor district of bituminous coal to the port of Swansea, but that the point had been considered, and the junction might at any time be effected by consent of the proprietors of the land, or by another Act; the line of road was a very easy one, and the distance to Pontardulais only about one and a half mile. Mr. Vivian then explained that from the termination of the main line near the Pottery, it was proposed to make a branch to communicate with the Oystermouth tramroad, and then pass through the town, along the bank of the river, with little inconvenience to existing buildings, to the proposed dock on the Burrows; and by means of another branch, from the terminus near the Pottery, to communicate with the Hafod and Morfa Copper Works.—The estimated cost of a single line of road for locomotives, on the plan originally proposed by Mr. H. H. Price, was 47,705*l.*, or 336*l.* 10*s.* per mile on twelve miles of road. In this calculation the rails were supposed to weigh 43 lbs. to the yard, and the tunnels to be fifteen feet in height. It was considered, however, that a railway on a less expensive scale would meet all the required objects, and Mr. Struvé had accordingly prepared an amended estimate, reducing the weight of the rails, the height of the tunnels and bridges, and the embankments and cuttings; it being calculated that locomotive engines could not be advantageously used beyond the foot of the westward inclined plane, to which point, however, it might probably be advisable to construct a road calculated for locomotives, so as to afford facilities for a junction with the Llanelly and Llandovery Railway, and with this object he thought it possible that some increase in the face of the embankments, which Mr. Struvé had calculated at nine feet, and in the weight of the rails, which he had taken at 30 lbs. to the yard, might become necessary. The amount of Mr. Struvé's estimate was 47,705*l.*, or about 4000*l.* per mile on twelve miles, which was, as nearly as possible, the estimated cost of the Llanelly and Llandovery Road, where the works had been executed, he understood, within the estimate. In the present case, however, the number and extent of the inclined planes, and the machinery which would be required, would probably render the execution of the work more expensive than on the Llanelly line, and, taking all these matters into consideration, he thought that the necessary outlay might fairly be taken at 50,000*l.* Mr. Vivian then furnished the meeting with some details on the subject of the proposed dock on the Burrows. As the principal object of this dock, as a terminus to the railway, would be the shipment of bituminous coal, in a small class of vessels, it and at first been considered that a lock might have been dispensed with, and either a dry dock formed, or a pair of gates placed at the entrance for shutting in the tidal water. On a more full consideration of the subject, however, it was deemed advisable that a lock should form part of the plan, so as to enable barges and small vessels to pass in and out on the first or last of the tide. It was therefore proposed to construct a lock of from fifty to sixty yards in length (which, for greater convenience, might be divided in two parts), and of fifteen yards in width. This lock might be worked with tidal water from the dock, as, on calculation, it appeared that to fill the lock to the depth of nine feet, it would be necessary to sink the water in the dock only about four inches, and that consequently the passage of nine vessels or barges would only lessen the

water in the dock from three to four feet. The estimated cost of a dock on the Burrows was £4,056. The sum put down by Mr. Struvé, in the estimate for the land on the Burrows was £100,000, per acre—the quantity fourteen acres. The remainder of the sum of £4,056, was for the use of engines, coffer-dams, superintendence, &c., and, as no allowance was made for walls for the docks, the total might be taken in round numbers at about £50,000. The required outlay for the construction of the railway and dock might, therefore, be taken at the sum of £100,000, supposing as he believed, the estimates were correctly founded. Mr. Struvé had made an estimate of the probable income and expenditure, in which he calculated on 500 tons of coals per day being passed over different parts of the road to Swansea, and 200 tons per day to Llanelly; and, taking the dues on the road at 14. per ton per mile, and at 21. per ton per mile for the incline plane, an income would arise of 79541., from which he deducted 26601. for the charges of the engine, wear and tear of materials, labourers' wages, and superintendence—leaving a net annual income of 52940., on an expenditure of 50,000. In another estimate which had been made, nearly the same result was obtained on a different principle. In this estimate the quantity passed over the road to Swansea was calculated also at about 150,000 tons annually, but the railway dues were taken at 140. per ton per mile, and the allowance for motive power over the inclined planes at 40. per ton per mile—resulting in a gross income of 61001., from which a deduction was made for salaries, charges of the road, engines, &c. &c., of 8001.—leaving a net annual income of 53000. These estimates, it would at once appear, were chiefly founded on conjecture, nor could it be otherwise. It might be argued on general grounds, that a railway, opening such an extensive tract of bituminous coal to the ports of Swansea and Llanelly, with the means also of communicating with an equally extensive district of stone coal in Cwm Amman, &c., by a junction with the Llanelly and Llandilo Railway, could not fail to prove a profitable speculation. The most preferable plan, it was considered, would be to let the wharfs (as the docks must be considered chiefly as an extension of the wharfage ground) on the banks at an annual rent. The income derivable from the dock would mainly depend on the value of these wharfs, which would be eighteen in number, and at 1500. a year each would produce 27000. Mr. C. TENNANT (representative of Earl Jersey) said, as he could not have an opportunity of examining the details of the plan and the clauses of the bill before they were submitted to Parliament, to ascertain whether his lordship's property would be injured or otherwise, he should decidedly oppose the bill passing during the present session—and further complained that the project had not been brought before the public at an earlier period.—Mr. VIVIAN, in reply, said that the absence of the engineer, and other causes, had prevented the subject being brought before the town earlier; that there would be sufficient opportunity of examining the clauses of the bill when it was before the House, and that, if it appeared that the town and neighbourhood were favourable to the measure, and subscriptions were entered into, to a sufficient amount to enable a compliance with the standing orders of Parliament, he should decidedly feel it his duty to proceed with the bill in the coming session, and that he could not but feel surprised at the declaration which Mr. Tennant had made, as it was clear that no man's property, in comparison to its extent, would be more benefited by the measure than Lord Jersey's. For his own part, he should, as an individual, subscribe to it, as independent of profit, it could not fail to be of benefit to the town and trade; and he should also subscribe to it on the part of the company in which he was interested, as it would be the means of bringing supplies of bituminous coal to the port.

Sir JOHN MORRIS said, in reply to Mr. Vivian's statement relative to a deficiency of supply of coal for the copper works and shipping, that the statement was not borne out by the facts of the case, for he (Mr. Vivian) could not deny that at the present moment, when they were consuming as much coal as ever they had, their yards were absolutely overflowing with coal, both bituminous and free burning, and that they were so glutted with coal, that they refused to take their usual supply. That in regard to the supply of shipping coal, he (Sir J. Morris) had 14000. worth on his coal banks at the present moment, which were as full as those of the copper works, and that as to the circumstance of vessels occasionally taking ballast here to go Newport to load coal, that was owing to the peculiar quality of that coal, and not from any deficiency in the supply here. Sir John thought that the project, as exhibited in the advertisement and notices, was an exceeding good one, and must be very beneficial to the public and proprietors of mines on the line of the projected railway, provided the whole of the plan be carried into effect; but that if it were only completed to the Morfa and Hafod Works, it would be of no public benefit whatever; and that the construction of public docks, with shipping wharfs on the sides of them, were absolutely necessary, as all the sides of the river were occupied, so that if the railway were made, and no docks, there would be no possibility of shipping or getting rid of the coal when brought to market. He (Sir J. Morris) stated that he was a principal proprietor of lands on the line, that the railway would have to go over about forty-eight pieces of his land, and that he should not object to giving up his land for the purpose of the railway, provided full security was obtained that the whole of the scheme would be carried out, and which could only be afforded by stringent clauses being introduced into the Act, to oblige the projectors to make the dock and shipping places *pari passu*, and simultaneously with the railway.

Mr. C. TENNANT and Mr. C. SMITH expressed their dissent to the measure.—Mr. C. B. MANSFIELD proposed the appointment of the provisional committee (vide advertisement), which was seconded by Mr. E. JAMES, and carried.—Mr. VIVIAN proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Mayor, which was seconded by Mr. M. WILLIAMS, and carried unanimously.

We extract from the letter of a correspondent in the Cambrian the following observations on the mineralogical position of the district which would be opened by this railway:—"It not only contains all the beds or seams of coal found at Neath, Merthyr, Pontypool, Cwmamnerd, and other portions of the great mineral basin of South Wales (I still call it a basin, although so much is said about anticlinal lines by the geologists of the new school), but four or five beds or seams more than any other portion. This is on account of its being the deepest part of the basin. This allows the ground to hold the upper veins, which crop out within a short distance of the centre of the basin. The quality of the coal, as is stated before, is for the most part highly bituminous; some of the veins produce coal which will cut very large, and have good top stones; others are quite the opposite in both these essential points. The quality of the steam-coal approaches that which some persons term 'free burning,' or 'efflorescent,' and in some of the veins, which have been worked by short crop levels, this coal has cut very large. The dip of the strata at different localities is almost at every inclination varying from twenty-four inches in the yard, to so little as only one inch in the yard. There are numerous faults or dykes, but probably not more than in other parts of the basin, and they are not so well known as in the neighbourhood of Swansea and other places, on account of so little coal having been worked from this district as compared with others."

MINING NOTICES.

(Under this head we purpose collecting such paragraphs as may appear in the provincial and other Journals, bearing reference to discoveries and improvements in mining operations at home and abroad. It is hardly necessary to observe, that we must not be considered to admit the correctness of the information conveyed, which, in too many instances, requires cautious investigation; the sanguine expectations of parties in some instances, and the want of honesty in others, throwing a degree of responsibility on a Journal in giving publicity to reports, which we do not intend taking upon ourselves.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN THE WHITE GRIT MINES.—(From a Correspondent.)—We are credibly informed, that a very valuable vein has been cut in the White-Grit Mines, near Shrewsbury, with a run of lead ore nearly three feet wide—about two feet of which is so solid as to require blasting; we have understood that an immense capital (upwards of 50,0000.) has been expended by the persevering adventurers on these mines, without hitherto receiving any adequate returns; we most heartily congratulate them on their present success and prospects; and sincerely hope it may be lasting.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Accident at the Craft Pit, Whitby.—On Friday last, as several of the workmen were ascending Craft Pit, the basket in which they "rode" came in contact with the one that was descending, and being nearly overturned, the poor fellows had the most miraculous escape from being precipitated to the bottom. One or two of these clung to the iron by which the basket is suspended, and others to the side of the basket, whilst one of the name of Robert Currie, was only prevented from falling headlong down the pit by his feet becoming entangled in the rods. He hung for some time with his head downwards, and had dreadfully lacerated his hands in his desperate attempts to save himself by catching at the sides of the basket.

Levant Mine.—As Thomas B-litho was at his labour in this mine, a great quantity of the workings fell on him and crushed him so dreadfully as to leave him in the greatest danger.

Bathfildes Mine.—While a man named Cadley was at his labour, a quantity of earth fell on him, and crushed him so that his life was for some time despaired of, but we are happy to add that he is in a fair way of recovery.

Stream-Engines in Belgium.—At the close of last year there were 1160 steam-engines at work in Belgium; two-thirds of which were employed in the province of Liege. A large portion of the engines showed 100-horse-power; many of them are of 150 to 200, and some of 300-horse-power. The whole consume together annually 150,000 tons of coal, being nearly one-fourth of the entire consumption of the kingdom. Before the revolution in 1830, the consumption of coal by steam-engines did not amount to one-sixth of what it is at present.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMSTON MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 1.—I beg leave to inform you, that Hitchen's shaft is sunk to a depth of 44 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.—ground still favourable. In the 100 fathom level west, the lode, in size and quality, is much as last reported—sixteen inches wide, and worth 301. per fathom. In the winze, below this level, the lode is still about ten inches wide, and yielding a small quantity of ore. In the ninety fathom level west the lode is one foot wide, and worth 101. per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below this level, is worth about 351. per fathom. The eighty and men west are removed to rise against Hitchen's shaft, from the back of same level. In this level east the lode is ten inches wide, composed of mundle and spar, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the winze, below this level, is one foot wide, and worth about 41. per fathom. The western stopes, in back of eighty fathom level, are still in a rich lode, about two and a half feet wide, and worth 501. per fathom. The lode in eastern stopes, in back of this level, is two feet wide, and worth about 201. per fathom. The tribute pitches are still yielding favourable supplies of ore. We weighed on Friday, the 29th ult., December ore—212 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs., and sampled January ore, computed 222 tons of good quality.

F. PHILLIPS.

TARTOIL MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 1.—The engine shaft has not been sunk since last reported; it is now down 12 fms. 4 ft. below the thirty fathom level. We hope to be able to finish this week casing, dividing, putting in ladders, &c., and to be able next week to commence operations at the forty-two fathom level. The lode in the thirty fathom level, west of John's shaft, is about nine inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the thirty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is nine inches wide, tribute ground. The lode in a rise, in the back of the twenty fathom level, west of John's shaft, is one foot wide, tribute ground. The lode in the twenty fathom level, west of Williams's shaft, is one foot wide, very good tribute ground. The lode in the rise, in the back of this level, is nine inches wide, good tribute ground. The lode in the winze, sinking below the ten fathom level east of Williams's shaft, is six inches wide, good tribute ground. The lode in the east, east of Williams's shaft, is small and unproductive.

H. WILLIAMS.

J. MONROE.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 1.—The ground in Backingham's engine shaft, sinking below the fifty-seven, and the cross-cut south, much the same as last reported. Fifty-seven Cross-cut North—We have not made progress in this level in the past week, in consequence of a jam of the cross-course, which has been very hard—but we are now through it, and the ground favourable. Forty-two East, on the South Lode—Lode looking very promising. Forty-two South, on Hodge's cross-course—We have cut the new lode, on the east side of the Cross-course, in the past week; twenty inches wide, composed of goosin, spar, &c. In sinking the winze in the bottom of the forty-two, near the south branch, the ground much the same as last reported. Thirty West, on Wheal Jewel Lode—Lode one foot wide, and worth 31. per fathom. Thirty West, on the South Lode—Lode worth 51. per fathom. Thirty West, on Tul course Lode—We have had a rich stone of tin in this level in the past week, and hope to report more favourably of it in our next. Twenty West, on the South Lode—Worth 51. per fathom. Twelve West, on the same lode, ground somewhat more favourable, and lode more promising, containing good stones of yellow ore. Twelve West, on Wheal Jewel Lode—Worth 61. per fathom. Deep Adit West, on the same lode—Worth 101. per fathom. Deep Adit West, on the South Lode—Lode worth 41. per fathom. Rise in the back of this level—Lode worth 61. per fathom. All other places much the same as when last reported.

S. LEAN. R. JOHNS.

TARTOIL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—Our prospects at Christies continue flattering. The sump is within four feet of being deep enough for a seventy fathom level, which we hope to accomplish next week. The sixty fathom level is two feet wide, worth 91. per fathom. The fifty east is greatly improved, being four feet wide, worth 51. per fathom; and the fifty west is three and a half feet wide, worth 31. per fathom, and promises to be yet better. At Gnd Fortune, the thirty-four fathom level is worth 71. per fathom, and the twenty east is worth 51. per fathom.

R. SINGOCK.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 1.—I attended the pay and setting at Great Wheal Charlotte on Friday, and beg to hand you my report on the state in which I have found the mine on my return from London. The engine-shaft has been sunk deep enough for the eighty-two fathom level, and we have now set the men to drive in six feet in the eastern end of the shaft, preparatory to cutting the pit. The hardness of the ground, together with the constantly recurring hindrances, from the defective state of the air-pump of the engine, and other accidental circumstances, which have been noticed in the reports which you have received from the mine, have delayed the progress of this work most inconveniently, and have made it extremely expensive. The air-pump has at length been repaired in a manner which, I hope, will be effectual, and as we may now hope that we shall not suffer further from frost, trust the men will be able to proceed with driving the eighty-two fathom level with little interruption. The lode in the seventy-two east is poor. In the seventy-two west the lode continues to produce four tons per fathom, and has lately become much softer; this is a very welcome change, as, besides the reductions in the cost of driving it, we have the more important benefit of dispatch in opening ground, from which good returns may be derived. The price we gave for this level last month was 301. per fathom—we set on Friday for 151. The lode has also become much softer in the winze, under the sixty-two fathom level west, and it continues to produce full four tons per fathom, and worth 51. per ton. The winze sinking under the sixty-two east is rather softer, but it is poor. The stopes in the bottom of the sixty-two have turned out a good deal of ore lately, and they are now looking very well. The men who worked in the stopes, and those who worked in Webb's pitch, are now employed in making a communication from that pitch to the sixty-two, which will enable us to stop that ground with advantage. The prices of the tub-work ladders are as follows:—

The sumpmen to drive 1 fm. east, at the 82 fm. level—8 men, at . . . £30 0 0	
The seventy-two fathom level west—6 ditto, at 13 0 0	
The seventy-two fathom level east—6 ditto, at 14 0 0	
Stopes in the bottom of seventy-two fathom level—6 ditto, at . . . 5 0 0	
Winze in the bottom of sixty-two west—6 ditto, at 10 0 0	
Ditto ditto sixty-two east—6 ditto, at 10 0 0	
Ditto from Webb's pitch—6 ditto, at 3 0 0	
Rise in back of sixty-two fathom level—6 ditto, at 3 0 0	

The sampling will take place to-morrow, and, I hope, the quantity will be 200 tons. The quality is not, in Captain Trevelyan's opinion, so good as our last sale, but, I hope, the improvement in the standard will make up for this, and that we may get the same price—say 41. 6s. per ton on the average.

UNITED HILL MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 2.—Adit East—Lode two feet wide; no improvement for ore since our last. Adit East West—In this end the lode continues its size and quality. Ten Fathom Level—The lode in this end is from three to four feet wide, chiefly composed of mundle. Thirty Fathom Level—In this level the lode is three feet wide—one foot good ore. Thirty six Fathom Level—In the western end of this level the lode is three feet wide, without alteration in appearance from last week. Fifty Fathom Level—In driving east the lode is three feet wide; ore throughout, of fair quality. The stopes, east and west of Webb's winze, continue to produce about the same quantity of ore as for some time past. Fifty Fathom Level, west of Diagonal Shaft—Lode four feet wide, ore throughout. East of Williams's—Lode disordered by a cross-course.

C. PENROSE.

ROSE-DOWN MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 26.—I have been underground here to-day, and find we have intersected a lode in the deep adit end, inclining south about three feet in a fathom, but how large it is we cannot say; we have already seen from three to four feet wide, and there is not the least appearance yet of getting through it; we find so far it is composed of a very hard coal, with a small portion of copper ore and mundle. To cut through this lode, will require, it is likely, some time. It is evident, however, that the great south lode was yet before us; on account of meeting with this hard lode, we have driven only about three fathoms during the past month. The severity of the weather has precluded the dressing of tin; we hope by or against the pay after next to return about two tons of tin.

H. ROWE.

REEMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 27.—The engine shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., and have yet to sink about three feet for the engine, which we expect to finish, together with cutting whole pit at that level (8 ft.) against our next setting for March. The ground continues very favourable at the forty fathom level cross-cut since my last visit here; we have driven through a large disordered lode, with a rapid declivity south, from six to seven feet in the fathom; about four feet of six rise is composed of capel, mixed with mundle; the other part was of a soft flucon nature, with branches of capel and mundle, emitting a considerable quantity of water. The cross-cut, at this time, is in a skiff, and we expect to drive seven or eight fathoms more before we intersect the Great South Copper Lode. At the thirty fathom level, going east, the lode is large and unproductive, except occasionally producing stores of ore. We have taken a party of men, and set them to drive west of the engine-shaft on the Great Lode, having not as yet opened any ground in that direction. The lead lode at this level, as well as at the twenty fathom level going south, will average, so far as we have seen, about six inches wide, and we think the lode can be taken away at about 601. tribute. We have set two pitches to-day, one at the thirty, and the other at the twenty fathom level, at

41. 10s. and 61. per ton, so that, judging from what we have seen, this cost of ground will pay, and leave a profit. At Hord Down we are still rising against the shaft, the water being too powerful for sinking; we expect about four fathoms more to communicate, and which, we hope, will be nearly completed by the next monthly setting; the ground in the rise is moderate. We have set five pitches, particulars of prices you will receive in the setting report, as well as of the tub-work ladders. We sampled yesterday at Calstock quarry, 20 tons 12 cwt.—viz., No. 1, 12 tons 2 cwt; No. 2, 14 tons 2 cwt. The prices of these parcels will be given in a fortnight from the date hereof. We have now broke underground computed ten tons of ore.

R. ROWE.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

A general meeting of proprietors of this railway was held on Friday, the 29th ult., in the Cotton Sales Room, Liverpool.

JOHN MOSS, Esq., in the chair.

From the report it appeared that, in the receipt from every branch of income, there is an increase as compared with the corresponding part of 1839, except in the carriage of live stock, which is rather less, while the ratio of expenditure to receipt is again considerably lower. The receipts were:—

	Last six months of 1840.	Last six months of 1839.
From Coaching	£108,620 13 8	167,474 8 6
" Goods	46,084 2 1	36,229 10 6
" Live stock	3,088 10 11	5,667 8 8
Expenses	99,417 1 7	167,004 4 1

This saving, it was stated, is principally in the important item of locomotive power, the comparative outlay being, for the last six months of 1839, on a receipt of 295,3041. 4s. 1d., 38,5111. 7s. 5d.; and, in the corresponding period of 1840, on a receipt of 232,3631. 8s. 5d., 50,4331. 10s. 1d.; or an actual diminution of expense, on a receipt larger by 600001. of more than 500001. The net income, after deducting all expenses, exclusive of the amount of the interest of the unliquidated debt now charged on the quarter shares at 5 per cent. on the stock, and equal to 12s. 6d. per share, is 137,4811. 11s. 9d. This, the directors stated, would enable the proprietors to declare a dividend at the rate of 61. 10s. per 1001. share, and in proportion on the paid-up amount of the half-shares, and on the quarter shares lately created.

When the report had been read, the CHAIRMAN addressed a few observations to the meeting; and the treasurer read a correspondence which had lately taken place with the Postmaster-General, from which it appears that the Post-office department are quite satisfied with the manner in which the mail service is performed by the Grand Junction Company, both as to safety and dispatch, and are convinced that it offers a freedom from accident which never was accomplished by the mail coaches, travelling at their accustomed speed.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting of this company took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult., at the Cotton Sales Room, Exchange buildings, Liverpool.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the directors, and the accounts of the receipts and disbursements, showed, notwithstanding the diminution of traffic and travelling, owing to the stagnation of trade, and other causes adverted to, a considerable increase over the net proceeds of the corresponding period of last year. A dividend at the rate of 51. per cent. was made for the half-year ending 31st December last, and a first instalment, at the rate of 31. per share upon the 1001. shares, and of 4s. per share upon the original quarter shares, being a portion of the interest in which those shares (only) are entitled, was likewise ordered to be paid to the proprietors out of the surplus fund.

It appears, from the statement of accounts submitted to the meeting, that the receipts for the half-year ending December 31, 1840, were—from the coaching department, 91,7131. 3s. 91.; from the carriage of merchandise, 54,0011. 4s. 10d.; and from the carriage of coal, 27091. 8s. 7d.—making a total of 139,7231. 8s. 7d. The expenditure for the same period amounted to 68,6941. 7s.—leaving a net profit of 70,9291. 1s. 7d.

BOLTON AND PRESTON RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held at the Swan Hotel, Bolton, on Wednesday, the 9th ult.

JOHN HARGREAVES, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. P. SINGLAK (secretary) read the report, by which it appeared that the line, as far as Nightingale Bridge, near Chorley, nine miles and a quarter from Bolton, is completed, and now opened for the conveyance of passengers, &c., from Manchester and Bolton to that place, and thence by coach to Chorley and Preston. The funds were declared to be in a satisfactory state; and, when the report had been read, a number of questions were put by the proprietors, and answered by the chairman, secretary, and Mr. Adie, the engineer.—The CHAIRMAN said, that 100,0001. the capital, had been paid up, as required by the Act of Parliament, and the company were now in a situation to borrow 125,0001. by way of loan, bearing interest, to complete the line; and a resolution, empowering the directors to obtain loans under that section of the Act of Parliament, was then unanimously agreed upon.—The five retiring directors, John Hargreaves, Esq., Benjamin Hick, C. Briggs, R. S. Barlow, and John Cross, Esqs., were re-elected.

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

BANK OF IRELAND.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock, held on Monday last, a report of the board of directors was agreed to, accepting the terms proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which reduce the interest on the debt due to the bank from 11s. 3d. to 9s. 7d. per annum, the latter sum being at the rate of 34 per cent. on the amount advanced by the bank as a loan to Government. In reply to a question from Sir J. R. JAMES, Mr. A. GUINNESS said that he had been one of the deputation appointed to wait upon Government to consider the subject of the renewal of the charter; and he could state that the position of the charter remained unaltered, and would so remain till after twelve months' notice had been given by the Government. A parliamentary committee were at present engaged in considering the banking affairs of these realms, and no change could take place in the charter until their report was made upon the subject. He had no doubt that a general arrangement would be made, having reference also to the charter of the Bank of England; but it should be understood that Government had not given any pledge relative to the matter.

SHEFFIELD BANKING COMPANY.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Friday, the 29th ult., at the bank, in George-street, Sheffield, where a very satisfactory report of the prosperous state of this bank, with a general statement of accounts was read to the meeting, and a dividend of 41. per cent. declared upon the paid-up capital of 601. per share.

WOLVERHAMPTON & STAFFORDSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held at Wolverhampton, on Monday, the 1st instant. The report showed a clear surplus profit of 10,4071. 8s. 1d., being nearly 21 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Of this amount, 35001. was appropriated to the payment of a half-year's dividend of 7 per cent. on the 31st September last; 150001. was entered out to cover a bad debt, and the directors recommended that 50001. more be applied to the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the last half-year, on the 1st of March next, leaving 17001. 8s. 11d. to be carried to the credit of profit and loss in the current year.

BILSTON DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the accounts exhibited a net profit of 5071. 9s. on the year ending the 31st December, 1840, after deducting all bad debts, and a considerable increase of business on the regular accounts. The directors proposed to pay a dividend of 41. per cent. upon the paid-up capital; this would leave a surplus of 10071. 8s. 6d. to be added to the guarantee fund, which would then amount to 30921. 19s.

SHROPSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.

At the late meeting of this company, the directors declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending on the 31st of December last.

(For remainder of "Public Companies," see page 47.)

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—At a recent meeting of the council it was determined that the meeting, which is to take place at Plymouth, shall commence on Monday, the 12th of July, and terminate on Saturday, the 17th; the council will meet on Saturday, the 19th of July, to make the necessary arrangements.

CHURCH FOR MINERS.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has subscribed 501. towards the erection of a new church at Marple. The church will stand nearly on the boundaries of the two counties of Stafford and Cheshire, the dense population being principally composed of miners, who have never had the opportunity of joining in the services of the established Church without walking several miles.

OSCARUS REMAIN.—We have been favoured with the sight of an elephant's tooth, of a most extraordinary size, and in a state of perfect preservation, lately found upon the sea-shore at Outhorne, by the Rev. Mr. Monney. It was lying at no great distance from the cliff, from which, in all probability, it had been dislodged. It is at present in the hands of Mr. William Little, of Farnington. We have never seen a more complete relic, for it has suffered nothing by the agitation of the waves of the sea. There can be little doubt that it is antediluvian.—*Hull Register.*

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

DIRECTORS:
Emanuel Cooper, Esq., Castle-street, Southwark

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the London and County Bank was held on Thursday, the 4th day of February, 1841, at the company's house, No. 74, Lombard-street.

EMANUEL COOPER, Esq., in the chair.

The directors have much satisfaction in laying before the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the bank for the closing of the 31st of December, 1847.

In the balance-sheet now presented, signed by the directors, it will be seen that the profits of the bank, during the past half year, have amounted to £12,312 4s. 1d.—a larger sum than has heretofore been realised during any similar period; this, added to the balance of profit and loss on the 30th June last, forms a total of £14,750 11s. 6d. Deducting from this amount the interest on current and deposit accounts, the expenses of the several establishments, and the rebate of interest on discounted bills not due, there will remain a balance of £3712 8s. 2d. The directors, therefore, have much pleasure in recommending a dividend at the rate of 4s. per share, per annum, to be paid on the 1st of January, 1848, which, if approved by the proprietors, will leave a sum of £10,038 12s. 6d. at their disposal.

During the past half-year, six new branches have been established.

During the past half-year no new branches have been established.
The proprietors will observe with satisfaction that the capital of the company continues to increase.
Under the Head of Settlement the following directors report of office, viz:—

Under the Deed of Settlement, the following directors go out of office, viz.:—**Alexander Rogers, Esq., William Cory, Esq., and William Hawes, Esq.,** but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The report having been read, the following resolutions were severally proposed and unanimously adopted :—

That the report be received and adopted, and that it be printed for the use of the shareholders.

That this meeting authorizes the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, per annum upon the capital stock of the company, for the half year ending the 31st of December, 1910, payable on and after the 1st day of March, next.

That the sum of \$1600 be voted to the directors, for their able and effective management of the affairs of the company during the past year.

That the balance remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account be carried to the guarantee fund.

That the special thanks of this meeting be presented to Jonathan Barrett, Esq., Joseph Henry Warton, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas James, for auditing the accounts

for the company for the past year, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year.

That the acknowledgments of this meeting be presented to the manager, inspector, secretary, and the respective branch managers, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

That William Cory, Esq., Alexander Rogers, Esq., and William Hawes, Esq., be re-elected directors of the company.

That the sum of \$1000 be placed at the disposal of the directors for their remuneration for the current year.

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Emanuel Cooper, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) EMANUEL COOPER, Chairman.
[Extracted from the Minutes.] (Signed) R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

IMPORT DUTIES ON FOREIGN ORES AND METALS.—The abstract promised must stand over until our next.

MURDER BY YELLOW METAL.—The information derived from our Hamburg correspondent, in reply to "N. R.," is highly satisfactory—a vessel sheathed with the yellow metal, after a voyage to India, having returned without the slightest effect being produced—no advice of arrival at Swanaea.

We have received the volume entitled *The Year Book of Facts, 1841*, which shall meet with early notice, it forms the third of a series, and contains "no fewer than 400 abstracts of inventions and improvements in science and art, the labours of the past year" (vide preface). It is a work which should be in the hands of youth generally, and may be consulted with advantage by those well versed in science, as comprehending much valuable and useful information.

EASTERN COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—We are informed by a gentleman connected with the management of this company, on whose veracity we can place every reliance, that the refusal on the part of the Constituent Assembly of Guatemala to ratify the contract entered into for 1,000,000 of acres, does not affect the company in the manner we were led to suppose. Such firms only one-fifth of the portion of the grant of land proposed to be ceded to them, the rest of the land having been already sold to other companies, and a conditional contract entered into within the past few days with the Belgian Government for 1,000,000 acres, and a deposit made. As we are given to understand, a further call is about being made, we should regret if any observations made by us had the effect of misleading the proprietors—but, with the knowledge we have of one of the parties connected with the undertaking, we must say our suspicions were awakened by the statement referred to. We shall take the earliest opportunity of looking through the report carefully.

It is with much satisfaction we refer our readers to the prospectus of the "Miners' Smelting Company," which will be found inserted in our advertising columns of to-day. Its objects are therein briefly set forth, and the contemplated advantages enumerated—clearly showing that a handsome return may be reckoned upon for the capital embarked. The formation of the "Miners' Smelting Company" we hail with pleasure on the part of the miner; and, even were it not attended with complete success in returning to the capitalist the profits set out in the prospectus, we should be well satisfied—our object being the advancement of the mining interest, which the present measure is well calculated to effect—thereby not only will the miner be benefited, but the adventurer protected from the monopoly which has so long existed. If that the new company was to be considered merely as another smelting establishment—joining those already existing, without affording exclusive advantages to the miner—we should at once be ready to admit that the only difference was that of a slight addition in the number of those engaged in the trade, which, however, could hardly be said to be really the case, for the Cwm Avon Works are in active operation, and the resumption of the Forrest Works is merely forming an adjunct to the former, in the same manner as the Marazion Works, formerly belonging to the "English Copper Company," does to the Hafod Works. It is, therefore, to the altered circumstances under which this new smelting company proposes to work that attention should be directed—the commercial point of view in which the capitalist may see it, and which may induce him to embark, being rather one for his own private consideration and inquiry than for our notice. The company, like all others managed with economy, possessing, as it does, facilities and peculiar advantages attendant on its immediate contiguity to the collieries, with an abundance of coal for consumption and export, cannot fail in yielding a fair, if not an ample, remuneration to the shareholder—the profits being rendered manifest by the fact, that it is, with the exception of the profits derivable from the collieries, simply and purely a commission or agency house of business, and thus secure itself a handsome return on the capital advanced, with little or no risk incurred. The advantageous position in which it is placed, among establishments already in active working, and capable of extension, is a great consideration, inasmuch that the shareholders

Leaving, then, to the capitalist to canvass the merits of the undertaking, and to determine for himself the prospects it holds out of a remunerative return for his advances, we proceed to the more immediate object of our notice; and here it may be well to observe on the position in which the miner and mine adventurer will be placed by falling into the plan originally proposed by themselves, and which, aided by the capitalist and the merchant, is now on the eve of being carried out. It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the old system, which enabled the smelters to fix the standard, and, consequently, the price of the ore, without the option being reserved to the seller of withdrawing his parcel. The consequences have been so severely felt in the county, that at last, some few, more independent than the rest, determined on throwing off the yoke, and boldly raising an independent body of associated miners and merchants—offering to their fellow-miners all the advantages they proposed to reap themselves, except that fair return for the advance of capital and commission on the sale of the produce. This, by a junction of interests, is now, happily, effected, and the miner, who, if he raises only twenty tons of ore a-month, or if it be a hundred times that quantity, has the opportunity of obtaining not only the full produce, but the fair and market price, which his ores, when converted into metal, are found to yield.

The main features of the project may be thus described. The object of the company is, as we have already observed, by co-operating with the miner, to secure to him the means of having his ore smelted on reasonable terms, and the metal so manufactured therefrom sold on his account at a fixed charge for commission and guarantee, the miner having the advantage, where so disposed, of having advances made on receipt of the ore, at or about the ascertained value—thus rendering it unnecessary to precipitate sales, and it being at his option to send any quantity of ore he may think fit, and to draw on account of the same, the price being determined by the actual market value obtained for the ore when in a state of metal. By this means, it will be readily observed that the miner will become not only his own smelter, but merchant in like manner, vending his own produce through the company who are employed by him as commission agents; and thus, at periods when depressed prices would, under the old system, seriously affect him (from the compulsory sale of his ore at ticketing, without reserve), he will, under the new arrangement, not only be in possession of the value of his ore, or an approximation thereof, but, derive all the advantages which may accrue from an improvement in the state of the markets.

Such are the principal advantages held out to the miner to induce him to join in the undertaking, whether by the investment of capital, whereby he derives his full share of the profits in the company, in addition to the facilities afforded him in his mining operations, or simply by availing himself of the services of an agency or commission house of business—receiving advances on his produce, and paying a fixed charge on the business done. It is, then, clear that, to the mining interest, the advantages are manifold, and we cannot entertain a doubt but that they will readily avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of becoming independent of the body of smelters, and reap, as they should do, the full and fair value of their labour and the risks they incur. As the question will, doubtless, elicit communications from correspondents, we deem it unnecessary further to dwell upon the subject on the present occasion, and, in conclusion, have only again to impress on the miner the value and importance to be attached to the measure.

The subject of legislative enactment, with reference to railways, has already, in the present session, been brought before Parliament, and serious attention appears to be directed, not only within, but without, the House of Commons, whether as regards measures to be observed, having for their object the security of the line—the most advantageous line, as defined by the Parliamentary Commissioners—or the question, which has of late assumed one of importance (if alone from the meeting held in Dublin)—that of the assistance of Government being rendered to undertakings of this nature in the Sister Isle.

In entering on the merits of this question, it is necessary that we should revert to the past. It will be in the recollection of all, that while Government allowed the capitalist to enter into speculations involving upwards of fifty millions of capital, as applied to lines of railway in this country, without interference—except in the instance of the four or five rival lines to Brighton—they considered it their duty to interfere with private enterprise in Ireland; and although a union of interest was about being cemented by the introduction of English capital into Ireland, they did their utmost to repeal the Union (to use an Irishism) before it could hardly be said to exist, although the germ was perfect. Having, by the appointment of a commission to report on Ireland, deterred the capitalist from embarking in railway enterprise in that country, the Government then declines to afford a helping hand—having inflicted injury which they had it not in their power to repair.

injury when the law is not in their power to repair. Ireland has, by the late meeting held in Dublin, assumed a bold and—she has, without reference to sect or party, come forward with a united feeling to seek for her country that redress to which she is fairly entitled. Had not the Government interfered, we have no hesitation in saying, railways would ere this have made considerable progress in Ireland; and now it is that speculation is less, that the advantages derivable from this mode of communication are becoming generally known all over the world, that Ireland asks of the Government of Great Britain to do her common justice. We are by no means advocates for assistance being afforded in the manner proposed, but this we consider an isolated case, and, therefore, trust, when the measure may be brought before the House, a liberal policy will be pursued, and that, with the aid of capital from the public, and the liberality we are led to expect from the proprietors of estates through which the line will pass, that Ireland will, in this respect, be on fair terms of equality with the Sister Isles.

It is with regret we have to direct attention to the "turn out" of the colliers in Lancashire, which has led to serious apprehensions of the results which might arise, considerable bodies having congregated, and the "union" having assumed dictatorial powers, and, in several cases, effected their object, of causing collieries to be thrown idle. The turn out may be said to have been simultaneous throughout Lancashire, with an attempt of extension into the adjoining county of Cheshire. The acts resorted to by the disaffected we lament to have occasioned to record, for not only were threats used of "filling up the pits," if those at work did not turn out, but in more than one case attempts were made to destroy the machinery; some of the ropes used in the pits having been cut, and the rails displaced—the effects consequent on which cannot not be foreseen by these misguided men. We have before us a letter, addressed by JAMES LOCH, Esq., to the colliers employed on the Bridgewater trust estates, in which that gentleman very fairly canvasses the question, and who is confirmed in his opinion by that of Lord FRANCIS ROBERTSON. We have not space to insert the letter in question. As we, however, learn that the colliers on this property have returned to their work, we trust that similar results will take place throughout the coal districts generally. Kindness of feeling manifested on the part of the employer, combined with firmness, must, in the end, have the desired effect, and convince the intemperate men, who, we fear, in many instances, are influenced by Chartist principles, that they are not only inflicting injury upon those by the application of whose capital they are enabled to obtain subsistence for their families, but they are doing an incalculable injury to themselves, in destroying the confidence and good feeling which should ever exist between master and servant—the employer and the employed.

The late half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction and the Liverpool and Manchester Railways (the particulars of which will be found in another part of the Journal), show that both these concerns are in a singularly prosperous state. The report of the Grand Junction Railway, for the half-year ending the 31st of December, exhibits an increase of the receipts, and a decrease of the expenditure, as compared with the corresponding part of the year 1839. The receipts from coaching during the last six months of 1839 amounted to 187,476*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and during a similar period in 1840 to 188,620*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; from goods in 1839 to 35,220*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1840 to 40,934*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; from live stock in 1839 to 3607*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1840 to 3008*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, being the only item in which a decrease is shown. The totals are 226,304*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* in 1839, and 232,563*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* in 1840, while the expenditure is 19,627*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* for the former, and 107,880*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for the latter, the saving being chiefly in the item of locomotive power. The net income, after deducting all expenses, the interest on the unliquidated debt included, is 137,481*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, enabling the directors to declare a dividend of 6*l.* 10*s.* per 100*l.* share. As it was considered that some of the proprietors might not be satisfied with the dividend of 6*l.* 10*s.*, the chairman, after the report had been read, explained that 32,845*l.* was now paid to the proprietors in addition to any former half-year—viz., to be Chester and Crewe, on new quarter shares, and upon the 10*l.* call upon the half-share during last year. He then showed that a proprietor, in addition to his 6*l.* 10*s.*, got 1*l.* on each of his new quarter shares, or that if these were sold, he had in his pocket from 30*l.* to 35*l.* for each.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the accounts showed that the total receipts of that line were but 39,323*l.*, being about 4000*l.* less than during the last six months of 1839, which the directors account for by the late depression of trade, the unfavourable state of the weather, and the diminution of the number of coach parcels, through the Penny Postage Act. On the other hand, however, it is shown that the expenses have lessened in a still greater proportion, so that the net profit is 70,629*l.*, being 7600*l.* above that of the net proceeds of the corresponding period last year. The directors recommend a dividend of 5*l.* per share, amounting to 60,446*l.* 5*s.*, leaving a balance, out of which it was recommended that 2*l.* per share should be paid to the proprietors of the original 100*l.* shares, and 4*s.* to the holders of the old 25*l.* shares—a portion of the interest to which these shares only are entitled.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, Mr. H. HINX, in pursuance of notice, proposed that the standing order respecting railway bills, which requires one-tenth of the amount subscribed to be deposited in the Court of Exchequer, should be modified to one-twentieth. He intended that the present order acted as a check upon a most important class of commercial enterprises.—Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, as it wished to encourage enterprises of a *bond fide* character, and he could not think the small deposit now required acted as an obstacle to any undertaking which could be safely recommended to the public, as a proof of which it was only necessary to state, that already, this session, fifty-eight millions had been deposited at the private bill office for railway bills.—Mr. ARBUTHNOT and Mr. BROTHERTON opposed the motion, which was lost by a majority of 144 to 15.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.—By the overland mail just arrived, find, under date January 1, that in Bombay sales of thick sheet copper and sheathing had been made at 60½ rs. per cwt., with every appearance for a further advance, as the holders are very firm. English bar-iron had been sold at 38½ rs. per catty, and the quotation for suitable assortments is 39 to 40 rs. per catty. The *Bombay Price Current*, of December, quotes tile copper at 51 rs. per cwt., at which rate 15 tons had been sold; thick sheet at 64 rs. 8 annas; tin-plates, 17½ rs. per box. Advertisements from Singapore, under date 9th November, give the price of tin at 11 to 17 dollars.

DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY.—The committee met on Saturday at the council chamber, Truro, when there was a very large attendance. Lord Falmouth in the chair. Captain Moorsom made a full statement of the survey which was nearly completed, and would be quite ready, with plans, books of reference, and whatever else might be necessary to lodge with the Houses of Parliament, and deposit according to rules, by the 1st of March. The committee resolved that the same be deposited, and that Mr. Paal, the solicitor, be appointed to effect the deposit, notices, &c., for the purpose of proceeding with the work without delay.

METHOD OF ZINCING COPPER AND BRASS.—M. Boettiger has succeeded in covering plates and wires of copper, brass, pins, &c., &c., with brilliant coating of zinc. His method is as follows:—granulated zinc is pared by pouring the fused metal into a mortar of heated iron, and tring it rapidly with the pestle until it is solidified. The metal thus united is placed in a porcelain capsule, or in some other non-metallic vessel. A saturated solution of sal-ammoniac is poured over it; the ture is boiled; the objects to be rendered white are now placed in it, slowly dipped in dilute hydrochloric acid; in a few minutes they are covered with a brilliant coating of zinc, which it is very difficult to remove by friction. The galvanic action is thus explained:—the double oxide of zinc and ammonium formed is decomposed by the zinc and plate of copper; the chlorine disengaged from the sal-ammoniac goes the zinc; the ammonium is disengaged in the form of gas, and the uncomposed sal-ammoniac combines with the chloride of zinc to form the zinc chloride, a very soluble and easily decomposed salt. If then an excess of zinc exists in the solution, in contact with the electro-negative copper, the salt is decomposed into its elements, and the reduced zinc is united on the negative copper.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PROBABLE EFFECTS ON ALTERATION IN DUTIES ON FOREIGN METALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In your useful Journal of last week, I called attention to the proposed reduction of duty on metals and metallic ores; the importance of the subject will, I am sure, plead my excuse for again troubling you. It will be in the recollection of many of your readers, the ruinous effect to our mines, by the introduction of foreign (chiefly Spanish) lead ore some years back, and now that our mines are somewhat recovering from the evil, it is proposed to reduce the protecting duty to about one-fourth—indeed, what amounts (as with all the ores likely to be affected) to no protecting duty at all.

The duty on zinc has been reduced, so as to render it applicable to all purposes, at a reasonable rate; and yet, now that the resources of our own country have come into operation, by producing this metal from blende, which exists in very large quantities, and is now giving employment to many hundreds of our industrious population, both in mining for and smelting it, we shall not be able to compete with our foreign neighbours.

Tin, the duties on which have been so very lately regulated, and, after every investigation on the subject, proved to have required the small protecting duty allowed, it is contemplated to admit at prices destructive of those mines for which our island has been so famous since the time of the Phenicians, and the ruin of our hardy Cornish miners.

Our copper mines would, perhaps, be the most affected; a reduction of duty on foreign produce must, as I have before said, throw out of employment nine-tenths of those now engaged; and could those who would frame such laws see our hard-working, but contented miners, at their poor pithes, they would surely not allow them to be beggared, unless some very great national advantage was likely to accrue—and this I hold is not the case. It surely cannot be the paltry sum of 17,000*l.* per annum (being the difference between the duties in 1839 and estimated duties by new regulation) additional revenue that has any weight, and which I think there can be but little difficulty in showing is incorrect.

I must acknowledge I cannot see in what manner we are to be benefited by any alteration—English capital is employed in working foreign mines—the produce employs British capital and industry in smelting and preparing for market at home—and what does it signify if France or other countries can sheath their ships with copper that has cost 10 per cent. less than our own? and, if it did, our Government could, for their own purposes, use such copper without duty; and the same might also apply to other metals in the same manner, or with excisable articles, without materially affecting our home produce. I have no doubt you will be able to give statistical proof of these observations, and shall again leave it for those more competent than myself to show (if they can) any advantages to be gained by a non-protecting duty. I must, however, state, as my opinion, that many more would be thrown out of employment by the proposed alteration than can possibly be additionally employed by it, and those a class of persons who, from the peculiar nature of their occupation, are incapable of obtaining a living by other means.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Percival N. Johnson.

Assay-office, 79, Hutton-garden, London, Feb. 5.

[We must reserve, until next week, the tabular statement of imports and exports of ores and metals, with the duties to which they are subjected, which, as our correspondent observes, will throw some light on the question—on which occasion we may have to draw on the report on which the proposition is founded. We do not fully accord with Mr. Johnson as regards the duty on zinc, which is 2*l.* per ton, or, at present prices, 7*l.* per cent., and, with the prospect of a rise, would be further reduced; if, however, this metal was at 12*l.* per ton, instead of 2*l.*, the present import duty would be equal to upwards of 16 per cent. With tin and copper the question is one of a far more serious nature, and will, doubtless, meet with the attention of those interested, who, through the medium of our columns, are invited to an expression of their opinion. Surely the miners of Cornwall will bestir themselves, and remind their representatives that the welfare of that county depends mainly on its mineral products, which, if not fairly protected, must bring about desolation and ruin to a hard working and contented population.]

ON BLOWPIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent's question respecting cane safety tubes for the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, I should not like to trust such bad conducting materials, as on this property the safety appears to depend, though they might work a good while without exploding. But whilst we have a perfectly safe, and much simpler contrivance, in Professor Daniell's concentric jet (to be obtained at any apparatus shop), all this package may well be dispensed with. This jet I am in the constant practice of using, with coal gas and common air, producing much greater heat than is requisite for drill tempering, without the expense of oxygen and hydrogen gases. The central aperture, for air, must be proportionately larger than for oxygen; and the dimensions of the whole must, of course, be proportionate to the work. The air-hole of mine is about one-sixteenth inch, and the gas circle one-quarter in diameter, and full one-twentieth in fissure, and this will work glass tube five eighths in diameter; the air it throws on by double bellows; the gas flows from the town pipes at a much lower pressure. The nozzle is a little lengthened beyond the air-hole.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Feb. 3.

J. PRIDEAUX.

[The practical experience of our correspondent attaches a weight to any communication emanating from him, which we are the first to appreciate, and which feeling alone prompted our putting forward that gentleman's name as an authority desirable to consult. We have to thank him for the readiness he has evinced in complying with our desire.]

ON THE REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON FOREIGN ORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I have no desire to trespass unnecessarily upon your columns, but the letters of your correspondents, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Treffry, as well as your own remarks, on the proposed alteration of the import tariff, affecting metals and minerals, induce me to make a few observations, which, perhaps, you may find room for in your next Number.

It is to be regretted that more specific evidence, from parties practically conversant with the subject, was not sought for by the Parliamentary Committee, for, however clever Mr. J. D. Hume may be (and his ability is undoubted) in his own office, I take it he is not a safe guide for legislation affecting our mines; for of this he gives good proof, in his answer to Mr. Blake, as quoted by Mr. Johnson. A mine may be poor as respects the profit it yields, but not unimportant. It may leave but little to be divided amongst the adventurers, yet it may produce largely of an important metal, and give employment to a great number of our labouring population; and, in a national point of view, I, for one, should consider its stoppage of more importance than the stoppage of a rich mine, which may merit the epithet, though not yielding largely of metal, or employing many people. But, further, Mr. Hume displays sad ignorance of the matter, when he states the great advantage derived from the abolition of the duty on copper and its ores would be in the diversity of qualities imported—"each best suitable to some particular purpose." There is nothing to be desired on this head already, for if the smelter wishes to produce a copper of peculiar quality, he may do so, by selecting ores at present within his reach; but this is seldom considered necessary, for, at least, 99 parts out of 100 of all the copper smelted, is from a promiscuous mixture of ores, and would continue to be so if the duty was abolished.

Mr. Treffry is quite right in endeavouring to rouse the British mining interests to a sense of the danger threatened by the proposition in Mr. McGregor's tariff, which, if carried into effect, will, I believe, be extremely prejudicial to it, without conferring any material benefit upon the other interests of the country. But, in opposing this particular change, the miners should be careful not to array themselves against any change, but look fairly at the question in all its bearings; and, if they do so, I feel convinced they must be satisfied that they will be benefited, rather than injured, by the plan proposed in my letter of the 19th of January. It is to be feared, however, that they will wish for too high a scale of protecting duty; but in this they will err, for, with a duty materially higher than I proposed, the smelting trade would be driven to other countries, which would not benefit them, while it would materially injure other branches of our commerce and industry. Already ore has been shipped in Chiff, to be smelted in France, but I have no fear of its being followed by much more—the cheapness and excellence of our fuel, iron, and clay, with the skill of our smelters, is a sufficient guarantee for the continuance of this business, if not too heavily taxed.

The majority of adventurers in foreign mines will be but too glad to promote the adoption of Mr. McGregor's tariff, as respects their ores, and therefore it is the more necessary that British miners should give their support to a plan which will protect British mines, while it is sufficiently "liberal" to satisfy all reasonable "free trade theorists," as well as the sober-minded manufacturers—for that a change will be made I have no doubt.

From the tenor of these remarks, I think, Sir, you will allow that, though I subscribe myself "One Interested in the Importation of Foreign Ores," yet I have no desire to see the British miner injured, and, therefore, I call upon you with more confidence to second my endeavours in promoting the plan proposed in my former letter.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED IN THE IMPORT OF FOREIGN ORES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

[That some change will take place in our import duties we think admits of no doubt—the agitation of the question, and viewing it in all its bearings, becomes, therefore, highly desirable, so as to be able calmly and dispassionately to consider its merits in arriving at a correct conclusion. Our correspondent fairly meets the question, and his admission, that the British mining interests must suffer materially, should the proposition in Mr. McGregor's tariff be carried into effect, carries with it conviction; while the knowledge displayed on the question by our correspondent, contrasted with the ignorance of those on whose evidence the report is founded, and the measure proposed, gives weight to his suggestions and recommendation. We think, in all probability, a middle course will be in the end adopted; but that is no reason why the mining interest should not use their utmost efforts to prevent an alteration, which, however small, must have a serious effect on our mines at home. The scale referred to by our correspondent will be found in our last week's Number.]

NEW MINERS' SMELTING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—The question of copper smelting, as between the miners and the New Miners' Smelting Company, having been pretty well exhausted by their opponents, the old race of smelters, by descending from angry declamation (for argument there has been none worthy of attention) to the very dregs of envy, base insinuation, and personal slander, I may now venture to direct the attention of your unprejudiced readers to another view of the subject—viz., the objects and expectations of the shareholders themselves in the formation of the Miners' Company, by reminding them of the peculiar conveniences of the locality of their smelting-works—the abundance and cheapness of their coal—their superior quality for use as well as for exportation—their complete exemption under their charter from personal responsibility—and, above all, of the great advantages of a harbour, approachable even during neap tides by the ordinary class of coasting vessels, and at all times affording shelter and protection in its capacious float to vessels of the largest class. To the importance of such a harbour, and to the immense value of such a supply of coal, my attention just now has been more particularly directed, by the discussion which took place at a public meeting at Swansea, as reported in the *Companion* of the 30th ult.—a discussion distinguished rather by a feeling of despondency than by any well-grounded hope of success, in carrying out the measures under contemplation, for, whilst at Swansea the greatest anxiety is felt for a continued supply of bituminous coal, the chief design at Cwm Avon in constructing copper works, and in forming the harbour, has been, by creating such facilities, to convert the superabundance of their coal into cash—hence copper smelting becomes to them an object of but secondary importance; nor is it of the least consequence to them whether they become purchasers of ore on their own account, or remain the agents of the miners generally for the smelting and sale of copper, as their object in either case will be alike attained. But they have chosen the latter, at the pressing solicitation of some of the most influential miners, on the ground of a reciprocity of interest in copper and coal, and, if well supported in a measure of such vast importance to the miners, it will be their pride and pleasure to continue as they have begun.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

ANOTHER INNOVATOR.

[The prospectus of the Miners' Smelting Company, which will be found in our advertising columns, points out the features of the new establishment, whereby a reciprocity of interests is proposed to be secured—the capitalist obtaining a fair return for his advances, with a profit on the coal supplied to the works, and by export—the miner, on the other hand, paying a certain rate per ton for smelting his ores, which, as metal, are subsequently sold by the company on commission, advances being made in the interim. Now that the company is fairly launched we hope that it will meet with fair and liberal support from those whose interests will be most protected, and who ought to feel the importance of the measure being carried out fully, so as to secure its profitable working for "one and all."]

ADULTERATION IN CORNISH BLOCK TIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I take a short opportunity of leisure to communicate to you, for the benefit of your readers, a singular case of adulteration in Cornish block tin, which I cannot but conclude to have been the result of intentional fraud.

In June, 1836, the firm to which I belong made a purchase of block tin, most of which was immediately melted down (to form alloys with copper) into smaller blocks or ingots. On fusing more than one of the blocks, the interior was found to consist of a large irregular mass of lead. As soon as it was discovered, the remaining blocks were heated slowly and cautiously over a grating, and, from one more, an interior mass of lead was completely separated, in virtue of its higher fusing point; and having been submitted by me to chemical examination, was identified as lead. The remainder of this, and the other similar blocks, were as fine as ordinary block tin. The weight of lead in one block was about 50 lbs., and in that which contained the least about 35 lbs. The circumstance greatly surprised us at the time, and the parties from whom the tin was bought (who were not smelters) were applied to for explanation and compensation, but either could or would not give the former; and having been paid previously for the tin, were unwilling to give the latter, and which we did not consider it worth while to enforce. However, we got the names of the smelters and the Nos. of the blocks, which are now before me, and, from the high respectability of the parties, I cannot suppose it possible they were privy to the matter. The fact, however, is certain, and I can only account for the introduction of the lead by supposing the interior of the block of tin, while yet fluid, and just about to solidify, to be poured out through a small aperture in the already solid crust, and the cavity filled with lead; thus this ingenious falsification would completely escape the assayer, who merely cuts a bit off of one corner, but who, it appears, ought to cut into the interior of the block, like a cheese-taster, to detect this malpractice.

Now, observe the effect of this fraud in money. Tin was at this time 13*l.* 6*d.* per lb.—lead was about 2*l.* 6*d.* per lb.—so that on every pound of lead introduced there was a clear profit of 1*l.* 1*d.*; but the specific gravity of tin is only 7.29, while that of lead is 11.35, so that this profit was again aggrandized in the ratio of 11 to 7, in round numbers, by the lead being bought for tin. Hence, there is abundant inducement to this fraud, and I make this communication to warn others against it. The quantity of lead contained was far too great, and its isolation from the tin too complete, to permit of any assumption of its having gradually separated on cooling, by a process of eliquation, from very impure tin—I must have been introduced in some way, and for some purpose.

I do not deem it right, or necessary, to transmit you the parties names who smelted the tin, because I cannot suppose them to be cognizant of it, but, if requisite, I can do so, and send you a sample of the lead too, just as it came from the block. Soon after this occurred, I saw in *Scander's News Letter* (a Dublin paper) a paragraph, which I enclose for your republication, which bears forcibly on this matter—and, indeed, appears to me to be nearly its counterpart. I would suggest, as a remedy, that the assay of block tin should be made, not from the outside, but from a portion taken out of the interior by a suitable small drill, moved by power, which would operate rapidly. Should the publication of these facts—for the entire correctness of which I pledge myself—appear suitable for your Journal, I will be obliged by their insertion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT MALLAT, Ass. Ins. C.E.

Dublin, February 1.

[* *FAIR PLAY.*—A trial has just concluded, which has occupied for several days the attention of the Police Court in Paris. The proceedings were highly interesting to all gold and silver refiners. The charge was brought against M. Chavrière, a person enjoying a good reputation, possessing a large fortune, and a considerable goldsmith and silversmith—that, for a period of five years, he had rendered impure silver, in the interior of which lead was introduced, so as to merge the test, before they were stamped by his authorities. The case was fully

proved by the evidence of the workmen, and the testimony of several scientific individuals. Some of the witnesses, in the interest of the defendant, endeavoured to screen him by perjury, but some of them having been committed to prison for perjury, the truth was finally elicited. The tribunal decided that M. Chavrière had rendered himself amenable to article 423 of the penal code, which provides for the offence of introducing into at least three months, and not exceeding twelve, and a fine not under fifty francs, and not exceeding a fourth of the amount of the fraud. The defendant was sentenced to the severest penalty—namely, one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 75,000 francs. He was arrested when the process had finished for the subornation of witnesses.

[We leave it to those interested in the tin trade, as smelters and merchants, to afford explanation to the statement made by our correspondent. It appears to us that the introduction of the lead must have been with the smelters, or, rather in the smelting-house, and that, although the principals might have been ignorant of the adulteration, which is nothing more or less than a fraud on the consumer, yet that his agent or workman must have been cognizant of, and, indeed, a party to it. We think that a communication direct should have been made to the smelters, however respectable, who would have felt it their duty to trace out and to expose the fraud practised. In the extract accompanying our correspondent's letter we find a practical illustration of how these things are managed in France, and the consequences attendant on them.—Q. Does not this afford a key to the problem of "adulteration" so generally practised, and which has been oft noticed in our columns?]

ON ASSAYING COPPER BY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—By this day's post I have received your Journal of the 16th inst., which was omitted to be sent last week, and, therefore, Mr. M. Roberts's letter was not seen by me—it will call forth a few remarks, but they shall be brief. I am sorry he thinks I withheld from him what was his due—it was not my intention, and I freely give him all the credit and praise he can desire; the intention of my letter (Journal of 2d inst.) was to give to those interested in the value of copper ore a method I had proved to be good by hundreds of trials, and which method (by the rules I laid down for the sulphate of copper experiment) could be performed by any one who wished to be satisfied as to its correctness, and which will apply to all the copper ores which I have examined. Mr. Roberts, after his clear and pretty explanation of the *modus operandi* of the galvanic poles, says—"But there is a point of great importance, which calls for particular explanation, yet, in Mr. Byers's communication, it has been entirely overlooked—I mean the question as to what metal must be employed as an oxidizable plate or positive pole in a galvanic pair for the assaying of ores?" In my communication, which did not profess to be a definition of the theory of the galvanic circle, but a simple account of the practical method to be adopted in this particular case, and which was intended for persons who might be ignorant of the rudiments even of galvanism, and yet practice that which I have detailed—therefore, it is clear this was "overlooked" by Mr. Roberts, for my words are—"Introduce a copper cylinder in the copper water, and an iron cylinder in the outer vessel of acid and water; amalgamate the ends of the wires with nitrate of mercury, and connect them in a cup of the same metal, or in any way, so that they are in perfect contact." I never mention zinc as a cylinder, and say, in any way connect the wires, for I do not insist on mercury. Again, Mr. Roberts urges the use of bladders instead of unglazed cups, and says—"in correction of the details of these experiments given by Mr. Byers." &c. My friend, Mr. Roberts, may properly call them corrections, but, from my experience, they are not improvements, for I have used all sorts and sizes of bladders, membranes from sheep, cows, and pigs, but none answer so well as the white earthenware biscuit cups,* and which, at Swansea, may be bought at the rate of two or three a penny. I will add—I have had the bladders burst constantly, and the trouble in tying, &c., is tenfold as compared to the directions which I have given, and which, by practice, I know to be preferable. I can connect my apparatus, and set it to work in one or two minutes.

Mr. Roberts has alluded to the precipitation of iron. I should be much gratified if he would give an account of his experiments on the precipitation of iron on iron by zinc, and the state in which the iron is after the operation.

A word to "Observer," who will be a "fastidius cutter," but whose knowledge of tin, lead, and copper, proves him to have extended his labours far beyond the buying and selling of "Sea Islands," or "Tennesees." His able and clever letters, I feel, do not convey censure to me, although, he says, he blames me—but this arises from his not acting up to his name of "Observer."—(I should prefer his real one). Now, what have I done? I give the world the result of my experiences as to the mode of knowing the exact per centage of copper in ore, and I give them a rule by which they may prove it; and I conclude by asking—why copper should not be bought and sold according to its real value? There can be no crime in this, for there should be no secrets in science; and yet, if assaying by the dry way be termed a science, how mighty a secret is made of it! and with a hatred of mysteries in science, and a desire to impart that which must be valuable, I sent my letter of the 28th December to your Journal. Those that choose may adopt it. I practice the plan, and like it, and why the smelters should "be in the dark" (as "Observer" says), by knowing (as well as the miner) how much copper he does buy, I cannot see or understand. I will conclude by saying, that our shrewd "fastidius cutter" should not blame me for attempting to throw light on the subject of assaying copper, and which has been (with so much care) kept in the dark as a profound and wonderful "art" for years.

I wish to inform your correspondent "H." (whose letter is dated 18th January), that not being acquainted with M. Bequerel's work, my ignorance must be my excuse. In giving my letter to the public, I desired to explain the mode I used for assaying, and told the simple truth when I said, that the first idea on the matter I received from my friend Mr. Roberts, and which I have varied a hundred times since I received that information from him.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

Tremadoc, near Carnarvon, Jan. 28.

R. W. BYRNS, F.L.S.

[The explanation afforded by our correspondent will, we presume, be satisfactory to Mr. M. J. Roberts, whose letter appeared in our columns of the 2d ult. We do not regret the explanation was called for, inasmuch that it has elicited more than one valuable communication, on a subject not only important, as allied to practical working, but interesting in a scientific point of view.]

SULPHATE OF COPPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Whether the patentee be entitled or not to reap profit from his discovery, you, at least, deserve the thanks of your readers for having appropriated from time to time a portion of the columns of your useful and instructive Journal to the general diffusion of a knowledge of the cheapest and most effectual preventive of decay—viz., a certain solution of sulphate of copper. As your sense of justice, and no doubt that of the public, compels you to allow that Mr. Margary, at all events, is, in a great measure, entitled to derive advantage from his patent, I think, considering the very low charge made by Mr. Margary for a license, it would be ungracious and needless to dispute the validity of his patent at all, which, in my opinion, could not, on any account, be set aside. Even supposing that the water found naturally in copper mines was known years since to be a preservative of wood, it could not have been ascertained from which of the various salts contained in that fluid its antiseptic qualities were derived—neither was it discovered to be capable of preserving canvases, cordage, and other substances—and it certainly was not publicly made known or sold. But granting for a moment the contrary of the above to have been the case, a patent may be taken out for artificially producing that which is found naturally formed. Mr. Margary could only have discovered that sulphate of copper was superior to all other preparations for preventing decomposition in animal and vegetable substances, from a long and expensive course of experiments. From common justice and gratitude, therefore, we must all wish that he should be remunerated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 3.

M. T. H.

[We shall be heartily glad to find that Mr. Margary can sustain the validity of his patent, and its utility and economy being established, beyond all doubt, we cordially concur in the wish expressed by our correspondent, that its application may be general, and that no attempt will be taken to evade the trifling charge attendant on its use. We think that licensees might be granted, subject to any decision in a court of law, which, if against the patentee, should have the effect of cancelling the license thereupon. If such course be adopted, we venture to say no one will dispute the validity of the patent, for it is not worth the while of any individual to do so, while Mr. Margary's terms for its use are on a moderate and liberal scale.]

* The Cornish crucible (the small size), I find, will serve to try the experiment, although the process is much slower in it. The copper and iron cylinders should be bent in the shape of the crucible.

ON THE PRESERVATIVE PROPERTY OF SULPHATE OF COPPER—VALIDITY OF MR. MARGARY'S PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In compliance with the request contained in your observations upon the efficacy of a solution of sulphate of copper for preserving timber, &c., from dry-rot and decay, I beg leave to send you the following opinion upon the questions relative to the validity of the patent:—

1. A patent may be sustained for an artificial method of producing a natural substance.

2. To invalidate a patent the invention must have been in public use and operation previously.—See the case of *Lewis and Davis's patent* (*Carroll on Patents*, p. 57), in which Lord Tenterden remarked:—"I left it to the jury to say whether the invention had been in public use and operation before the patent—they found that it had not—and I think there is no reason to disturb the verdict;" and Mr. Justice Bayley concurred with Lord Tenterden, and observed:—"If I discover a thing for myself, it is no objection to my claim to a patent that another also has made the discovery, provided I first introduce it into public use."

By 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 83, the Crown has the power of regranting or confirming a patent, in the event of its being discovered that the invention had been in previous use—unknown to the patentee.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 3.

S. Y.

IMPROVED MODE OF APPLICATION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Having read many of the articles in your Journal respecting the saturating of wood in a solution of sulphate of copper, for the purpose of preserving it, I can bear testimony to its efficacy; and, so far back as 1828, I called the attention of the late Mr. Davies Gilbert to it, from its preservative qualities in our different mines, and, through him, to Colonel Stephenson, of the Board of Works, and Mr. Croker, at the Navy Board. Colonel Stephenson entertained the idea very strongly, but from the Secretary of the Navy I had merely a very polite note, saying my communication was filed in their archives. I should not have troubled you with this, but to inform Mr. Margary, if he is not already acquainted with it, of a most effectual method of saturating the wood throughout (particularly if large pieces) in a very few minutes, and which may save him considerable expense in constructing tanks, &c., as less than one-half of the prepared sulphate will be sufficient. Let him get an air pump, and also a copper or other cylinder, of sufficient length and diameter to take into it the largest piece of timber; one end of the cylinder must be capable of being taken off, and be put on air-tight, when the wood is enclosed; in each end there should be a small aperture of, say, two inches diameter, with a projection that a caustic tube, hose, or brass pipe might be screwed to it; to the one end apply the tube from the air pump, making the other end air-tight—work the air pump, and exhaust the air from the cylinder, by which means nearly all the gallic acid and natural juices of the wood, which are the principal cause of dry-rot, will be extracted from it, and immediately after apply the tube leading from the small tank of the solution of sulphate of copper, and allow it to enter the cylinder, still keeping on the air pump, for the purpose of exhausting any air which might have entered before or with the solution—by this method every pore of the wood would be instantly filled with the prepared solution. Mr. Langton, I think, was the first who suggested the idea of extracting the juices and acid by the air pump, and who put it into operation in 1828, and I then suggested the additional preservative of the solution of sulphate of copper being injected into the pores of the wood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Shepherd's Smelting Works, Truro, Jan. 29.

J. MICHELL.

[It is pleasing to find the question of the application of sulphate of copper to have elicited so much discussion—the advantage it possesses over other processes, having for their object the preservation of timber, being too apparent to call for further remark. We trust that the patentee will derive those benefits expected to result from publicity being given to a process which, although known to many (as shown by the correspondence) where the sulphate of copper is naturally produced, had not been brought into use, or formed artificially, whereby its application is no longer confined to any particular district, or to any one purpose.]

MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Were all your mining readers scientific men, there would be no occasion to answer some of our opponents, as their own productions, on investigation, furnish direct evidence against the error they endeavour to uphold. Your Breago correspondent has introduced a miniature case of a survey, with its construction, which, in the eyes of all competent and unprejudiced men, will argue strongly against the old try-back mode of drilling; for who among us does not feel convinced that his error was committed in pegging down the three drafts, and which was detected by measuring off the working and casting? and, if he had entertained any doubts of this, why had he not availed himself of a ready method of proof, immediately at hand (instead of repeating the Derry-down A B C track of his drafts, and thus obtaining a uniformity of blunder), which was, to have measured off his casting from A, and, from the extremity of that line, measured his working, which, if well done, would have terminated exactly at D, and proved that he had been in error, both in his bearing and traverse? for, as his theodolite had no vernier, and his course lay on the fraction of a degree, how much more probable is it that the mistake occurred there, and in the drafts, than in the plain matter of measuring two lines on the cardinal points?

As I would needs avoid occasioning the expense of diagrams, I avail myself of the one introduced by your correspondent, to point out, for the benefit of those not already aware of it, the admirable surface method of proof which presents itself by the trigonometrical system (but of which the writer stopped short), for, by laying off the cardinal distances, between which the dialling terminated, from the first station, and at the extremities, as noted above, the four lines will form an exact parallelogram, except the bearing should happen to fall on forty-five degrees, when they would necessarily produce a square, and thus, in all cases, satisfactorily determine the true position or terminating point of the course.

But, though my countryman says, he cannot exactly say "which way the wind blows," yet he tells us something more to the purpose—namely, that the survey was done with an instrument having only one perceptible error—and what was that? Why, an imperfect graduation! the worst of all faults. I apprehend the celebrated makers, Cary and Co., would be ready to dispute that subject with him, if they could dial him out correctly. But how absurd, if not publicly inviting, to introduce an experiment performed with an acknowledged defective instrument, and pronounce it a case in point, to support a practice so evidently improper, and so extensively injurious!

We can well bear with men, their stubborn opinions and deep-rooted prejudices, who have not been favoured with the true light of science, but how venial is it to have to combat with those who wantonly, and against their better knowledge, strenuously advocate a pernicious system, for it is clear that this writer is in possession (in theory, at least) of a far superior method than the one he is so improperly attempting to vindicate. If his motive in writing is to show his requirements, there is ample room for him to appear as a helper, and he need not have gone on the opposition side, merely for the sake of display; however, I am persuaded it will ultimately have the same effect, though not so pleasantly brought about. Observing, Mr. Editor, under your head of "Notices to Correspondents," that you have a piece of information on hand, I have not this reply as short as possible, and hope to be forthcoming with my engagements in seasonable time.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Colington, Feb. 2.

JOHN HUGHES.

The discussion on this subject will illustrate the utility, if it does not evidence, our correspondents. Mr. Budge approaches the consideration of the question at least with the advantage of much practical experience, as regards mine surveying, and we doubt not that, in the end, each party will be satisfied with the information afforded from the other, although it may not bring conviction to his mind. Communications of this nature afford the best exercise of the importance and value to be attached to mining schools—a house which the royalty of Cornwall refused at the hands of Sir Charles Lemon—being manifest that something more than mere practical work is required, and that science may be usefully associated with mining pursuits, and that the pen is not to be despised or rejected for the pick, or a telegraphic message for the page. The importance of the correctness of the instruments employed requires our observations, and to check the accuracy of which in the point at which Mr. Budge aims.]

ON COLLIERY AND MINE SURVEYING.

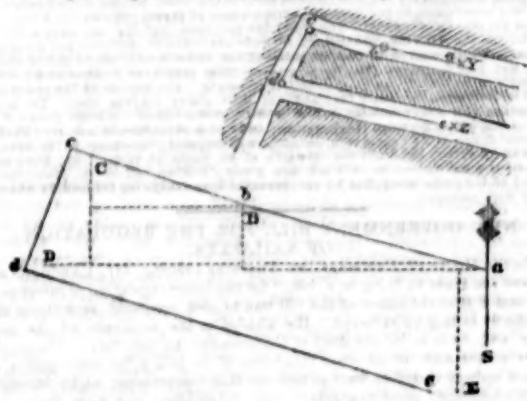
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I was not expecting much civility from Mr. Budge, but, not knowing his temperament, was prepared for something either abusive or inventive, as a matter of course. From a conviction that to play the Don and the Windmill cannot enhance the value of your paper, I shall dip beneath the surf of his abuse, and proceed to show that *traverse dialling* ought to have a place in a treatise on mine surveying.

Does Mr. Budge, or any of your readers, require me to prove that, from accidents and wear, a chain, consisting at first of equal links, may become unequal? If so—suppose that the first four fathoms of it, by coming in contact with a moving rod, had been stretched from seventy-two inches per fathom to seventy-three; let a further strain elsewhere occur, by a nip between stones and angular obstructions. Now, while the chain is thus lengthened in some parts it may be shortened in others, by the loss of a ring or two, so that instead of being of equal fathoms—



and the person to use it, we will suppose, has not the time or the means of getting it repaired—under such circumstances, what is he to do? Mr. Budge would probably deem him to be the tormentor, because he had not better luck; but, I say, that since instruments are very rarely found in complete order, Mr. Budge should instruct him to use them to the best advantage. Now, let the following drafts be recorded, to find the relative bearing of the points Y Z, and their distance apart—



14 deg. N. of W. α 24 fms. 70 deg. S. of W. α 11 fms.
31 deg. N. of W. β 24 fms. 17 deg. S. of E. α 54 fms.

By traverse in an open field we take the same chain, and measure α (see scale, or chain); whereas, by table the first line α would be substituted by, or treated as, A B, so that the amount of error for the first draft would be B B per scale, or B B per traverse, and the balance of errors for all the drafts E e.

As to the needle, I have in some instances found that it could not be made to point at a desired degree, but there was seemingly a point of unstable equilibrium, as if the metal of the ring had been polarized; a part thus suspected was, on one occasion, submitted to a process, which was successful, in a great degree, to cure the defect. It is not my object, from this instance of cure, to contend that brass can, or cannot, be magnetized—but that it appears so. Leaving this question with those better acquainted with it, I proceed to describe another defect, which produces like indications to the above. The hollow cone of the agate should be smooth and circular, as well as the pivot on which it rests; but the probability is, that by wear or misuse, they both become irregular—that is, suppose the cap to be of the form fig. 1, and the point to be slightly bent



or flattened, as fig. 2, then gravity will cause their surfaces to coincide, as fig. 3, or at least the tendency will be thereto; for suppose α and β to be



in contact, they will simultaneously throw the needle out of its magnetic place α , and this false bearing will be useless by the tables, for the same reason that the chain above is so; but whether the error arises from the suspected property of the ring, or from imperfect suspension, if the point that carries the needle moves with the sights, the same instrument must necessarily be taken into the field for traverse, where the said deflection will recur as often as the vane is placed parallel to the respective original lines beneath, and, by self-correction, enable the workman to delineate the actual course. This is only proffered as the safest way of using an imperfect dial and chain, and not in competition with any particular system. In handing it, I claim your consideration, as having done my best; if Mr. Budge or others can gain say the above, let them do it soberly, because the truth is always best set forth without rant—they will be welcome to the praise of your intelligent readers.

I hope shortly to publish a pamphlet on subterranean surveying as an *art* more than as a science; but, in your paper, it is not my intention to respond to any remark this may call forth.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

Tuckersmill Mining School, Jan. 25.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

P.S. I hope, in a week or two, to furnish something on the specific velocity of water-wheels, &c., for the working mechanic.

EAST TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Observing in your Journal of last week a letter signed "Several Shareholders," respecting the East Tretoil Mine, I shall feel obliged if you will insert this letter in your next Journal. Being a shareholder in the Tretoil Mine, and having paid up all the calls from the first establishment of it, I am induced to make a few remarks on the East Tretoil. I attended the last meeting of the Tretoil Mining Company, when a very favourable account of the mine was laid before the shareholders, with a good balance of cash in hand, and a promise was made by the directors that a dividend of 10s. per share would be paid soon after Christmas (this, I hope, the directors will bear in mind, and advertise the payment as soon as possible). At that meeting the late Mr. Simpson, who was a director at the time, invited me to take some shares in the East Tretoil, as they Messrs. Mount, Simpson, Heppel, &c., had formed another company, and recommended me strongly to take some shares. I inquired the price, and understood they were to be issued at 10s. premium on 4000 shares—I, therefore, declined having anything to do with them. If what is stated in the letter relative to the Tretoil sett be correct, it is rather too bad of Messrs. Mount, Heppel, &c., to take the most valuable part of the Tretoil sett and form a new mine, to the injury of the unfortunate Tretoil shareholders; to say the least, they ought to explain their conduct, which I hope they will do without delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 2.

A TRETOIL SHAREHOLDER.

[We presume Messrs. Mount, Heppel, &c., can, and will, explain the circumstances to which our correspondent alludes. We are quite certain that, to secure confidence, all should be up and above board, and doubt not but that the "board" will agree with us in this view—hence further correspondence, except by way of explanation, will, we hope, be rendered unnecessary.]

ON THE USE OF THE OXY-HYDROGEN AND OTHER BLOWPIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.

Sir,—I hasten to warn your correspondent, Mr. Thomas Kegg (*Mining Journal* of last week), against any attempt to apply his sugar canes and tobacco as a safety apparatus in the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, lest his ingenuity should lead to his destruction. The oxy-hydrogen blowpipe is, at best, a dangerous instrument, and I strongly advise Mr. Kegg not to meddle with it; but I will endeavour to explain to him the principle upon which the safety apparatus of this blowpipe is constructed, and then point out two or three cheaper and safer kinds.

First, then, as to the principle of the safety apparatus, upon which is also founded the construction of Davy's safety lamp. We may have combustion of two kinds—viz., with and without flame; combustion with flame requires a very high temperature for its existence, and if the burning body is cooled below this degree of heat, the flame is instantly extinguished. This cooling may be effected by the contact of a body that will abstract the heat—thus water thrown on a fire expands into steam, and thereby absorbing much heat quenches the flame; or if a body that easily conducts heat, such as a mass of metal, is brought into contact with flame, the metal carries off the heat, and the ignited matter being cooled below the point necessary for flame, it is extinguished; this may be shown with a minute flame formed by a single thread of cotton in oil, for if we bring into contact with it a bullet, or other mass of cold metal, the light will instantly be extinguished—indeed, when very minute, it is destroyed if surrounded by a ring of metal of small diameter. But a more interesting experiment can be made with a piece of wire gauze, having thirty or forty meshes to the square inch. Hold this flat, and bring it down upon the flame of a candle, or, better still, upon a burning jet of gas—the flame will not pass through the gauze, in consequence of the cooling power of the metal, which may be proved by continuing to hold the gauze in the flame until it becomes red hot; the burning gas will now easily pass through it; but as long as the metal is moderately cool, it may be pressed down even to the base of the flame without any combustion of the gas taking place on its upper surface.

This is a very instructive experiment, for, on looking down through the gauze we see the flame to be a hollow cylinder, the interior being dark, and filled with unignited gas. It has thus been shown that a cold metallic surface will by contact extinguish flame; but if these experiments are attempted with a gauze that does not readily conduct heat, the flame will pass through it, and ignite any inflammable body that may be on its upper surface. It is the cooling power of metal that Sir H. Davy applied to his safety lamp, and it is this same power which makes the gauze and wires in the oxy-hydrogen apparatus a protection against explosions, for should the flame be drawn towards the reservoir of gases, it is instantly extinguished by the mass of wires through which it must pass. But there are circumstances under which this apparatus is no longer a security, and Professor Daniell's oxy-hydrogen blowpipe is safer, for here the gases are contained in separate vessels, and they are only dangerously explosive when mixed. But I again repeat that the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, in any form, had better be kept out of unpractised hands, and that a mass of tobacco, or any other body, not a good conductor of heat, is inefficient as a protection against the passage of flame. In the next place, as to the best kind of blowpipe. If Mr. Kegg desires to have a scientific toy, let him pass a jet of oxygen gas through the flame of an oil lamp; this will give an intense heat, but the manufacture of the gas is expensive and troublesome, unless made on a large scale. As Mr. Kegg already possesses a spirit blowpipe, let him use naphtha instead of spirits of wine, which is equally effective, and much cheaper; or, if he has gas in his workshop, a blast of air from a small double bellows, passing through two or three jets of gas flame, will form an excellent blowpipe; the jets should be on a line with each other, and the blast passing through all impinge on his drills. This hint may, perhaps, suffice, as he appears conversant with the use of blowpipes; if it is not, I shall be happy to tell him more.

Remaining, Sir, your obedient servant,

Norwood, Surrey, Jan. 25.

MARTIN J. ROBERTS.

[The importance of the question treated on induces us to transfer the letter of Mr. M. J. Roberts to our columns from those of our contemporary, feeling it to be desirable to collate information from every source, so as to bring the several opinions and theories of parties before all our readers.]

CONTINENTAL METHODS OF ASSAYING COPPER ORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST BRITON.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I have read Mr. Thomas's lecture on foreign copper assaying, so well reported in your last.—(See *Journal* of last week). And agreeing with him in the convenience of the Cornish mode, for commercial purposes, I should like to tempt him, if his time allows it, to give another lecture on the scientific principles of the Cornish process. A report of this in your paper would be a gratifying keepsake of him, when he is no longer amongst us; and our assayers, whose skill in their art is indisputable, will know how to appreciate and improve upon the information thus granted. We have no book on the subject, and the report, in Pryce, is calculated rather to mislead than assist; and it would now be particularly well-timed, as giving them the comparison between their own and the foreign processes.

In anticipation of this, I will throw out a few queries for his consideration. Whilst giving the Cornish process the preference for expedition and convenience, is he satisfied that it is the "most to be depended on?" It gives three sets of slag—viz., from regulus, reduction, and refining, whilst the German gives but one—and we know that slags are very apt to steal metal. And does he think the Cornish refining with nitre, a less delicate operation, and requiring a less skilful hand (especially where a prill comes out) than the German, by scorification? The regulus is certainly much easier to roast than the ore mixed with gangue; but the great fusibility and specific gravity of lead assist powerfully in drawing down the copper, and I think few cases will occur in which the German will not give the larger produce.

In the case of "concentration," has he quite done justice to the French mode? Berthier says, p. 476, vol. ii.—"It is often good to give the ore a crude fusion before roasting. All the sulphur is thus brought to the minimum, much arsenic is thrown off, and the roasting is rendered both shorter and easier," &c. And referring to "crude fusion," at p. 471—"It is simply to melt the ore with a flux capable of determining the fusion of the gangue without attacking the sulphurets. No flux answers better than borax. With an equal weight of vitrified borax, all the materials we have to assay run very well at 60 deg. Pyr." &c.

The Cornish improve upon this by the addition of nitre, and thus get rid of a good deal of iron (and some other metals) at the same time with the slag; but does Mr. Thomas think they are right in using so much fluor? It certainly keeps down the borax, but much fluo-silicic vapour is disengaged, and to what extent copper is therewith volatilized, has not, I suppose, been examined. Unless in the case of very siliceous ores, I do not like to employ more than half as much fluor as borax; and even thus I rarely come within a grain (fine copper) upon an assay (400 grains of ore) of what it gives by the wet way, even with a poor ore of five or six grains produce. Nor do I think the Cornish assayer generally comes nearer—though I know many of them manage their process better than I can. The French, however, do employ concentration in assaying, though, perhaps, not so often as is desirable. On the other hand, do not the Cornish do it too generally? We cannot always escape "pasty slags" by this means, for argillaceous or fluo-silicic ores sometimes give them very thick—yet the regulus separates well enough in most cases. That rich ores do not need concentration, and will yield more without it may be needless to prove; but there is a commercial question how far it may be advisable to subject different ores to different operations, as interfering with their valuation.

I have now only to thank Mr. Thomas for having brought this subject before the public. He has given us a taste of the practical benefits of mining schools, and may add very much to the obligation, if it suits him, to accept my suggestion, for a lecture on the Cornish method. At all events, we shall have reason to remember his visit to his native country.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

J. FINEAUX.

[We cordially agree with Mr. Fineaux, and trust that Mr. Thomas will follow up the good work he has begun, by giving further illustration of the value to be attached to a proper and scientific mode of assaying copper ores, and by treating on the Cornish method, as compared with those practised on the continent, show the advantages of the one over the other, or the disadvantages to be ascribed to both, or either.]

BY AQUILA SMITH, ESQ., M.D., M.H.I.A.[®]

No doubt now remained as to its nature; and I have only to add, in corroboration of the assertion of Messrs. Mills, King, and Weaver, that "native oxide of tin" exists in the county Wicklow.

A red substance, well adapted for a pigment, has been lately discovered, at Drumrankin, near Ballymena, county Antrim, on the estate of Lord O'Neill. The analysis, by several eminent chemists, points it out as well suited for all kinds of work exposed to the action of the weather. Dr. Apjohn has determined its composition to be:—

Silica	56.40
Alumina	3.46
Peroxide of iron	24.14
Carbonate of lime90
Water	15.13

About eight miles from the pit, and two from Lough Neagh, near the road leading from Randalstown to Toome, the same substance is found. It is possible, therefore, it may exist in all the intermediate space, and may pass under the lake. In conclusion, it may be mentioned, with respect to the black rock, that very intense heat appears to produce no effect upon it, except in changing its colour to a brown or amber. It might, consequently, be employed, with advantage, in the construction of ovens or furnaces; and, as it is found in square masses, it could be easily worked for the purpose.—*Northern Whig.*

* Read before the Geological Society of Dublin.

JAN. 6.—The Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND, President in the chair.

BARRECK BURN. The promontory of Aden consists of a bold cluster of volcanic rocks, rising into lofty jagged peaks, and is connected with the main land by a low, sandy isthmus; composed of sand and small marine remains of existing species, also corals around the lower part of the promontory, at different levels above the sea. The southern, the most interesting portion of this volcanic district is an immense, nearly circular crater, situated at the extremity next the main land, and in the centre of which the town of Aden is built. The diameter of the crater is estimated to be a mile and a half, and its northern, western, and southern sides rise to heights varying from 1000 to 1270 feet; on the eastern side the face of the crater is supposed, by Mr. Barr, to have subsided, and the sea flows almost close to the town, but the former range of the face is indicated by the lofty and abrupt island of Cerakh, situated in a bay and separated from the main land by a narrow gully. The crater is high and steep to the south, and the rents thro' the sides and the walls are called the northern and the southern passes. To the west of the seat the sides of the crater attain the height of about 1750 feet, but, to the east, Mr. Barr considers that they have undergone a partial subsidence, as they do not exceed half that height. The bottom of the crater on which Aden stands is nearly flat, and but little above the sea level. The most abundant lava is very cellular, and of a dark brown colour: in some places it is associated with a greenish porphyry, and beds of a red ochreous nature. Nearly vertical dykes, of a silicious composition, are of frequent occurrence. The beds of lava which porphyry greatly dip upwards at an angle of 15 to 65°. Mr. Barr also mentions the presence of black and green obsidian, which Dr. Macdonald found on the promontory, but he was prevented from examining the locality whence they were procured.

After some general conversation leave was given to bring in the bill.

It is quite a new article in commerce.—*Manchester Chronicle*.
GRANITE OF DIFFERENT AGES.—It was formerly supposed that granite was the oldest of rocks, the mineral product of a particular period of the earth, formed long antecedent to the introduction of organic life into our planet. But it is now ascertained that this rock has been placed again and again, at successive eras, with the same character, intruding the stretched rocks in different regions, but not always associated with strata of the same age. Nor are organic remains always easily wanting in the formations invaded by granite, although they are

Mr. COLQUHOUN moved a resolution to alter the present mode of appointing directors, which was, however, withdrawn; 1000*l.* was then placed at the disposal of the directors for the past year, and 500*l.* for the next half-year.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Twickenham, February 3.

7. Buss, Lempson, horse dealer - N. Hancock, Bell, horse manufacturer - W.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CALLS.

1999年12月15日

ENCLOSURE PLINTH.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

BIANCHI.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Some have sales of *Chomochloa* for money, to the extent

The transactions in the foreign exchanges to-day were to a limited extent, the demand for bills on Amsterdam appearing rather to exceed the supply, and there was a trifling depression in the rate on that place. Paris and Hamburg remained the same as last post.

NAME	GRADE	PRICE	QUANTITY	TOTAL
Trunks	5	2.00	10	20.00
... Deane and Co.				

TOTAL PRODUCE

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Shares. BRITISH MINES. Paid. Price Shares. BRITISH MINES. Paid. Price

27, New Broad-street, in the city of London; where all Communications and
 Contributions are requested to be forwarded, post paid. [February 6, 1844.]
